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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Crisis Is Not Yet Over

THIS issue goes to press before Mr. King's midweek broadcast, the most critical event in his entire political career. We assume that in it he will make clear to the Canadian public the position which was taken last week by Col. Ralston and which led to the resignation of the Defence Minister. If he does not do so it will in our opinion be incumbent upon Col. Ralston to perform the task himself.

The public assumes that Col. Ralston is unwilling to accept any longer the responsibility for maintaining the Canadian land forces in adequate strength without the use of compulsion, and that General McNaughton has accepted that responsibility for (to use his own words) "some short period yet before there is danger of the situation becoming acute." We do not anticipate that Mr. King's statement, or anything else, will have greatly changed this assumption (except by making it a certainty) before these lines are read.

An army of several hundred thousand young Canadians has been experiencing very heavy casualties in fighting on the perimeter of the German Reich for some three months, and there is a widespread and growing feeling among Canadians that the task imposed on this army is, or is becoming, greater than it should be asked to undertake with its present rate of reinforcements. If fighting of the present character is likely to continue through the winter this feeling is probably justified. On the other hand there is some indication in the news despatches and the military commentaries that the successes won by this hard fighting are of much greater importance than their mere territorial extent suggests, and that there is a very reasonable prospect that the resistance of the enemy in Europe will not last long into 1945.

THE VOICE OF YOUTH

THE editor of SATURDAY NIGHT was last week invited by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University to assume for a time the functions of Rector of that University. This is a purely honorary post corresponding to the office of the same name in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and other Scottish universities from which Queen's derives its traditions; and it imports, we believe, no duties other than that of delivering the rectorial address at some time during incumbency.

It is, we feel, among the highest honors ever paid to this journal, because it proceeds from a body of students, that is of serious young men and young women from all over Canada, who have the dignity and prestige of their university very much at heart. The confidence of such Canadians is something which we have worked hard and long to attain, and which we profoundly appreciate.

The Lucky Star

MR. KING is known to have a good deal of faith in his "lucky star," and in the destiny which he feels to have been designed for him, of preserving the unity of Canada from those who would destroy it by putting too great a pressure upon the French-origin part of the population. He is, we think, confident that the course of world events will still save him from having to resort to the policy to which French Canada is so violently opposed. He has induced General McNaughton to support him in this policy of the confident gamble, but only for "some short period"; but we agree with our Ottawa correspondent in doubting whether that support is as valuable as the friends of the Government suppose. General McNaughton's distinctly qualified support of the voluntary system will not have much influence upon public opinion, and his popularity with the home defence army will not, we fear, add very greatly to the flow of

Some of the toughest campaigning of this war is being done by troops in Italy. Driving rain, mud and determined enemy resistance make the Canadian advance up the Adriatic coast far from easy. In any case, big guns, heavy equipment and reinforcements must still come over the mountains. This Priest self-propelled gun is having difficulty negotiating a bend in the road near the top of the Muraglione Pass.

active service recruits from that source, which is now almost the sole remaining pool of military manpower. The political tension in Canada will therefore, we fear, continue until the German power is obviously and finally broken down—or until the compulsory system is resorted to, which will merely transform the crisis into another character.

This is the kind of crisis in which it is impossible to prevent entirely the rise of very strong and even violent feelings. Nevertheless we do not think there is any justification for such statements as that in Tuesday's Toronto *Globe and Mail*, that "the Government is wickedly sacrificing young men's lives to retain its governing power in Quebec." We should not care to have the responsibility of having written, or dictated, that sentence, which imputes the most indecent of motives to every man in Mr. King's Government, and to Col. Ralston himself up to a week ago. We are accustomed to that sort of language (arranged with somewhat greater literary skill) in the publications of Col. McCormick and his fellows across the line, but we had hoped that Canada might get through the war without descending to the use of it, and without ceasing to believe that honest differences of opinion are still possible among serious and sober Canadians as to the exact moment at which the considerations favoring compulsory service begin to outweigh the very important considerations which oppose it.

Conscription Issue

THE question of conscription for overseas service is one on which the views of the two sections of the Canadian people, the English-speaking and the French-speaking, are always in danger of becoming irreconcilable. It is for that reason that Mr. King has sought so persistently, and we cannot but add so cleverly, to prevent it from arising in its irreconcilable form.

The English-speaking people of Canada almost without exception hold one or the other of two views about conscription: one, that it is the only proper method by which a democratic people should organize itself for a major war, the other, that it is a method which, even if not necessary in the early stages, should certainly be resorted to if the war is prolonged and the strain severe. The resignation of Col. Ralston has made it clear that in the opinion of the Minister most concerned the time has now come when it should be resorted to, and we imagine that the great majority of the English-speaking Canadians need little persuasion to accept his view.

On the other hand the French-speaking people of Canada hold, and hold very intensely, the view that they, being held by compulsion in a minority position in a nation which they did not voluntarily join, cannot rightly be forced to fight for the causes espoused by the majority in that nation. (It is vital to remember that their representatives in Parliament, while they voted in favor of, or did not oppose, Canada's espousing those causes and entering the present war, did so only in view of the most specific assurances that their people would never be compelled to fight outside of North America, and that in the plebiscite in which they were asked to release the Government from that obligation the French-Canadians almost unanimously refused to grant the release.)

The English-speaking Canadians who hold the first of the views given above have naturally never supported Mr. King's Government. (They could hardly have supported a Government under Dr. Manion had he ever been able to form one, for he was equally committed to a pledge against conscription.) Those who hold the second view have been in the difficulty of being unable to judge the precise time at which the considerations calling for con-

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Onésime Gagnon —*Photo by Nakash.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Duplessis's Strong Man Was a Bennett Thirty-Day Minister

By COROLYN COX

STRONG man of the new Duplessis Cabinet in the province of Quebec is by general admission the Hon. Onésime Gagnon, Provincial Treasurer—a post no French Canadian has held for many, many years. Mr. Gagnon is a fine old "rightist" gentleman, determined, definite, powerful. He has a stand, knows what it is and can set it forth. His are no vague generalities.

Isolationist and anti-British are two epithets Mr. Gagnon thinks do NOT apply to his stand. He has two sons in the active forces, for a start, says four Ministers of the present Provincial Cabinet are returned men from the last war. He does, however, demand firmly that all "rights" of the province be kept intact, and he thinks if the Ontario Tories understood what is at the bottom of that demand they would hurl fewer broadsides at L'Union Nationale. The rights of Quebec, he feels, are a rock to which the old order may well anchor. If the wind blows so strong from the West, for example, that we one day see a CCF or some other socialist government sweep into Ottawa, start nationalizing insurance companies, will not the "rights" of Quebec save the day?

Conservative Province

Vague is what the British North America Act is too often called, says Mr. Gagnon. But, he points out, the word treaty is mentioned in the Confederation debates, and that at least is something to pin faith to. Quebec might be the last Province to resist the waves of leftist sentiment, the Rock of Ages that would save the capitalistic *status quo ante*—and that is the basis of Mr. Gagnon's stand.

Onésime Gagnon was born fifty miles from Quebec City, at Standon on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. He thinks the old Norman Gagnon family name is also the origin of the Ganongs of New Brunswick. His branch of forbears settled in the Beaupré country on the St. Lawrence.

Onésime was in a difficult tactical position in his family, but not an unhappy one. His merchant father married three times, and of the resulting family of thirteen children, Onésime was the only child of the second wife, with six "steps" above and six below him. He went off early to be brought up by his grandmother in Ste. Germaine du Lac Etchemin.

After beginning his education in a rather poor little country school, he went at ten to St. Anne's College in Kamouraska for nine years, and after that three years at Laval University for his degree.

A Year at Oxford

Gagnon had a dream, brought it true on his own steam. Maurice Dupré, afterward Solicitor General for Mr. Bennett, graduated a year ahead of him, went over to Oxford, wrote back a glowing account. Gagnon, though without funds, dreamed of doing the same. He borrowed the money for a year at one of Oxford's non-collegiate institutes, attended lectures in the various colleges. In 1939 his son won a Rhodes Scholarship, but has not been able to take advantage of it due to his engagement with Mr. Hitler. Great are the lessons to be learned from Oxford, thinks the Hon. Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

Back from Britain in 1913, Gagnon and Dupré set up as law partners, gathered up the crumbs of practice left for the young, became both outstanding successes in Quebec's favorite profession. They were joined in 1916 by the son of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who became Crown Prosecutor in 1918, was appointed judge in 1929.

In 1920 Mr. Gagnon married Cécile Desautels.

Dupré and Gagnon went into politics together in 1930, nearly ended the life of their firm by both winning the election. Gagnon says he profited by the fact that Lucien Cannon had not visited his constituency for four years, thus permitting him to take the riding over from the Liberal fold. The Gagnon-Dupré law office was turned over to youthful Major Ted Meighen, son of the great Arthur.

Gagnon fully enjoyed his political activity. He is a hard fighter but not a nervous man, punctuates discussions with a proper "hearty roar" of a laugh that betokens a man of confidence and poise. He believes in the established order of Quebec Province in particular, the world of business in general.

Before the Bennett Government fell in 1935, Gagnon went into the Cabinet as a "thirty-day Minister" without portfolio. He went out of the House with the party. However, that didn't interrupt political action long. Gagnon jumped into the provincial arena, stood the 1936 election in the Matane riding, was returned as a member of the first Union Nationale government. Mr. Duplessis chose him as Minister of Mines and Fisheries.

Time for Meditation

When the Godbout Government swept the Liberals back into power in 1939, Gagnon retained his seat. He has consequently spent the last five years sitting in Opposition, which he says is "long enough to meditate." In traditionally Liberal Quebec, Conservative-minded politicians have a hard row to hoe. There was Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister for 15 years. Taschereau was defeated, Mr. Gagnon says, because he was a "Tory", since he opposed "liberal" legislation. Mr. Gagnon feels that the title Union Nationale better expresses the character of the present government party in the province than the term "Conservative," which was the label under which so many of the present party members formerly went to battle.

Mr. Gagnon has a family of seven children, three sons, two of whom are on active service, and four daughters, three of whom are in Ursuline Convent School; the fourth and eldest is attending Seton Hill College of Social Sciences in the U.S.

First time you go to the House of Commons in Ottawa, Mr. Gagnon reflects, you experience considerable elation, enjoy the broader horizon. He finds, however, great satisfaction in the provincial field, specially as during his period of service as Minister of Mines he presided over the rush of development in the northwest gold fields of Quebec. He saw the Abitibi settlers celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that colonization scheme. Today the district boasts more than thirty gold mines.

Premier Duplessis in appointing Onésime Gagnon to his present post in the cabinet gives evidence of the growth of Gagnon's importance in the Union Nationale party, recognizes his proven capacities. The Liberals, licking their bruises on the sidelines, watch his performance. He is the strongest player on the Duplessis team, and he stands squarely on the right. No vaguely well-intentioned adversary heading leftward will unseat him. Onésime Gagnon calls for a Liberal-left opponent of equal decision and determination, equally aware of what his stand is and prepared to stick by it.

• •

ENGLISH ENIGMA

THE English are a great people
But I can't understand them.

Over here
Where buildings are scarred only by the smoke
Of hard-pressed production
And the fields lie open to friendly skies
I move about sullenly
Heart warped with hatred of the German nation.

Over here
Where the air is heavy with the drone of a thousand bombers
Outward bound,
The Englishman comes to the door of his battered shop
Or stands by the ashes of his cottage,
Thinks of the suffering of the enemy,
Shakes his head sadly, saying:
"Dear me, what a mess we're making of their cities!"

Surely God understands the English
(He never lets the wall collapse
While they stand with their backs to it). . .
But they have me baffled.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Agrees and Disagrees With Our Views on Quebec Province

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR recent articles on Quebec leave me with a vague, and strangely indefinable dissatisfaction. Actually I agree with most of what you say and I have to give you credit for writing without that rancor and blind prejudice that I find, unfortunately, characteristic of Ontario opinion on the subject of Quebec.

But it seems to me that your articles on the issue suffer from a certain superficiality; a want of sympathy for the French-Canadian viewpoint, and too great a readiness to attribute the source of the problems to native Quebecois cussedness. May I not suggest that English-speaking Canadians must undertake certain revisions of their national ideals and way of thinking before they can reasonably hope for an integration of the two races into a united nation?

Patricia Bay, B.C. N. L. WILSON

Postwar Jobs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MANY civilians around the country would be in the armed services if they were able. I have tried three times to join the Air Force but have been told each time that I am needed where I am. I am supposed to have a priority rating in the work I do under the British Empire Air Training Plan and was not allowed to enlist on that reason. Yet the other day I was told I would be replaced by a serviceman as soon as possible.

Both the serviceman and the civilian should have equal rights to employment in the post war world, and jobs should not be reserved for one class. It is a poor prospect for a lot of hard working men with families to feed to feel that at the close of hostilities they are to be out of work while some young serviceman with no family of his own steps into his job.

Give the serviceman a bonus. He deserves it. But give all men an equal chance for work and a decent living for themselves and their families.

Toronto, Ont. JUST A CIVILIAN

Cowbirds and Citizens

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AGREE that those young lads who, from the homes of foreign born parents in this city, freely volunteered to serve in the forces that are defending us, are good Canadians. I would go one further and say that, if possible, they deserve more credit than boys whose families have been deep-rooted in this country. They have had less time and opportunity to learn about the ideals for which they are fighting.

A cowbird's egg, sneaked into a wren's nest, does not hatch into a wren. And some naturalized citizens are just as far from the Canadian way of life. The All-Canadian Research Division will be doing a great and belated benefit to all Canadians if it can go farther than to cry "uncharitable," "provincial" and "anti-Semite." It might outline the settled customs of the native-born householder.

Toronto, Ont. L. O. MILLER

Looking Backwards

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN MAY 1923 Mr. Winston Churchill said: "There are no longer great crucial questions separating Liberals from Conservatives. Yet Mr. Asquith regards any Liberal who cooperates with Conservatives as positively unclean, although without his own Conservative vote the good town of Paisley would have sent another Socialist up to Westminster. The only important thing, we are told, is for all orthodox Liberals to excommunicate Mr. Lloyd George with theological ferocity, and for the true Conservatives to ostracize Lord Birkenhead with classic ruthlessness. The quarreling parties assure the country that there is no danger of a Socialist Government, that it is a mere bogey or bugbear not worthy of serious attention." In less than a year Ramsay MacDonald formed His Majesty's first Labor Government.

Canadians of today might think dispassionately about *our* political set-up, regardless of their individual background as Grits or Tories.

Halifax, N.S. A. G. KIRKPATRICK.

Important Omission

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with considerable interest the two recent articles on economic matters by Mr. Henry Somerville. What he writes about Corporatism seems either to take too much for granted, or to have made an important omission.

The days when the Church interested itself in such matters as a fair price, the days of the Guilds, have much attraction. But the pattern of economic life is altogether different now.

An organized association of all engaged in one industry at the present time, will pursue the interests of its members, and this is by no means the same thing as "the common good". Evidence of this can be obtained from the files of the Registrar of the Dominion Combines Investigation Act.

In other words, Mr. Somerville does not say how the interests of the consumer are to be protected, nor how the affairs of one industry are to be related to those of others.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. DASHWOOD.

Indians, West and East

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with much interest the article by Miriam Chapin in a recent issue, on the condition of the Indians in British Columbia. The question is receiving consideration here also. At the annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of P.E.I. held last March the report of the Social Service Department included the following section which was adopted unanimously.

"It is all too evident that after over 175 years of low estate in this Province any effort to raise the standard of our Indians as a whole to a higher plane will be a long and tedious task. . . . . Great efforts should be made by the Dominion Government of whom they are wards, to improve their health and home conditions and their education, so that in a generation or so they could fill their place in labour, and the professions. . . . In this way they will become citizens rather than wards of this Dominion."

T. E. MCNUTT.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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The Front Page

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scription would begin to outweigh the consideration (of national unity) which opposes it; and to them the opinion of Col. Ralston cannot help being of immense importance. Much, however, will depend upon the energy and the conviction—and the arguments—with which he supports that opinion in public. If Col. Ralston were to make a public demand for the dismissal of any Government which will not put overseas conscription into force at the earliest possible date, he would almost certainly have the support of a large majority of the English-speaking electors. In that event Mr. King, if he refused to consult the electors (which he could quite constitutionally do), would probably be holding office against the wish of a majority of the people.

A Government, however, is not always bound to take cognizance of every passing feeling in the mind of the electorate, and there are considerations which might be held in the long run to justify Mr. King in declining to consult the electors on this question, especially if Col. Ralston is not sufficiently earnest about his view to make an issue of it outside of the cabinet. The war is unquestionably drawing to an end. If it can be brought to an end without evoking the one irreconcilable conflict within the Canadian people, there will remain some chance that this nation may after a while resume its slow progress towards a genuine national unity, which has been so lamentably impeded by the growth of racialism throughout the world in recent years. If the war lasts well into next year the irreconcilable conflict cannot, we imagine, be avoided. There will come a time when the resentment of English-speaking Canada at not being permitted to have effective conscription will be more dangerous to national unity even than the resentment which French Canada would develop if it were imposed—and is developing at the present moment merely on account of the discussion of it.

—*Photo by Karsh.*

This is a recent Karsh photograph of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington and former chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose untimely death, November 4, ended the brilliant career of a most distinguished soldier.

The Profits Tax

MR BRACKEN is perfectly correct in his belief that the whole difficulty arising from the non-taxation of the profits of publicly-owned and co-operative enterprises is due to the improper and illogical character of the tax on the profits of corporations. Whether he would, if he attained power, be able to abolish entirely the tax on profits is another question altogether. It is a large revenue-producer, and it is far from being unpopular with the general body of the electorate, who do not own stocks and would not realize that they were being unfairly taxed even if they did.

It is obvious that the same identical business can be carried on by a profit-making corporation, a co-operative or a publicly owned enterprise. It is possible for all three to be in competition with one-another in the same market. All three employ capital, which is provided on different terms in each case. In the publicly owned enterprise the capital is provided by persons who lend it on the credit of the community; there is no risk of loss to them, and whatever risk there is is taken by the community. In the co-operative the capital is provided by the customers, who are prepared to take their remuneration in the form of a price reduction on the product. Only in the corporate enterprise is the capital provided by the owners, who risk its loss and seek their remuneration in the form of profits.

Neither of the first two need to make any profit at all, and if they make no profit they need pay no tax. The third must make a profit if its owners are to receive any remuneration, and if it makes a profit that profit is taxed, no matter how modest it may be and how small may be the incomes of the owners to whom the balance of the profit, after taxation, is distributed. There is no equitable justification for that situation whatever. It deters private capital from going into corporate enterprise, a fact which will be of grave disadvantage to the nation when private capital is called upon to adventure itself again, as it will be after the war if we are not to go entirely socialist. And if continued it will ultimately lead to the conversion of corporate enterprises into socialistic ones on a large scale, after the manner of the Montreal Power Company, and the consequent loss by the government of increasing amounts of revenue.

The tax on corporation profits should be nothing more than a collection of personal income tax at the source, and every shareholder should be credited on his income tax account with the sum which his equity in the company has already paid to the government. Investors in co-operatives and bondholders of publicly owned enterprises, having paid nothing to the government by the tax on profits, would get no credit, and everybody would be on an equitable basis. We do not hope to see this ideal situation realized in the near future, but we do hope to see so large a reduction in the corporate profits tax that it will cease to be the glaring injustice, and the invitation to socialization, that it now is.

Mr. Howe and Labor

AT THE recent convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor in Quebec City, delegates criticized the appointment of Hon. C. D. Howe as Minister of the newly created Department of Reconstruction. This, in the face of the fact that as head of the Department of Munitions, Mr. Howe has certainly been the ablest and most indefatigable Minister on the home front, with a record of achievement that will go down in history,—an achievement certainly unsurpassed among all the United Nations.

One delegate said that Mr. Howe's relations with Labor had been "wholly unco-operative," a rather singular assertion considering this achievement. An executive officer of the Congress declared: "We have had too much trouble with Mr. Howe's Department. We have been frustrated and not allowed to make a full contribution to the war effort."

Mr. Howe and some of his aides must have rubbed their eyes with amazement on reading the charge that they had frustrated efforts on the part of Labor to produce more munitions. They themselves have at times been oppressed with a sense of frustration, on the impact of strikes or rumors of strikes, not for higher wages or better conditions, but just to show what particular union group was boss. Multiplicity of unions, jockeying for place and power, has been one of the constant annoyances of ordinary employers as well as the greatest employer of all, the Department of Munitions. Any "frustration" C.C.L. may have suffered has probably been due to the reluctance of Mr. Howe to place its chief officials in the position of overlords in the realm of labor, at the expense of the other union organizations.

Naturalist and Friend

THE owner and operator of a tile-yard at Kingsville, Ontario, was a friendly chap, whether with the hunting-crowd in the duck season or with the ordinary neighbors to be found in the streets and churches of a gracious small town. Spring and Fall were his joyous days, for the district was on the main course of bird migration. The wild geese could be heard every night as they were passing over, and on several mornings he found a few pair taking a rest in the little ponds which filled the clay-excavations he and his men had made. Instead of shooting the birds he threw them some corn. Such was the beginning of the wild-bird preserve known all over America today as Jack Miner's Place.

"There's no sense in shooting a Canada goose going south in the Fall," he used to say. "He has no more meat on him than an aeroplane. And in Spring, north-bound, he's too clever for any gunner." As the seasons passed the geese came to his sanctuary in vast clouds. Every year he trapped a few, banded their legs and let them go. The band bore Miner's address and a few words of Scripture, with a request for its return.

Soon correspondents from all parts of America were sending in these bands, and thus the migration-courses of geese, ducks and wild swans were accurately plotted. The contribution to science thus made was recognized and Jack Miner's name flew even farther than the honking flocks he loved.

As a lecturer—a talker, he always said—he was favorably known in many cities, and as a friend, everywhere. His death will not end the work he began. The sanctuary continues, under the direction of his son.

The Passing Show

WE HAVE our own private solution for the Zombie problem, and it is very simple. Annex Western Germany to Canada, and the home defence forces could then be sent to fight there without any further ado.

•

The Japanese navy has mostly gone below, thus proving once again that it isn't the original cost, it's the upkeep.

•

All we have to float is a few more victory loans, whereas the Japanese have to float a whole new navy.

•

It looks as if the only kind of running that is now lawful on the streets of Toronto is running for office.

•

The Pacific looks a lot more pacific than it did a few days ago.

•

Well, anyhow, General McNaughton's health seems to be improved.

•

"The main trait of Miaskovsky's music is its utter darkness, a grey, awesome autumnal darkness, transmuted into a moonless night, a tenebrious darkness." Extract from a Canadian music critic's review of a concert.

Yes, but how does it smell?

•

A U.S. State Department notice says that the American ambassador to China is coming home "to stay", which seems to be the protocol way of saying he's fired.

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Who will be the first editorial writer on the Government side to point out that a General must be a better Minister of Defence than a Colonel?

•

Contrast

"This coat has a deal of elbow-shine,
And as for the trousers and the vest,
They are quite unworthy, husband mine.
I'm sending them out to be cleaned and pressed."
—And I think of the dim and ancient rags
My English cousins are wearing.

"We'll dine this Sunday on loin of lamb
With fresh green peas and potato-balls,
And a custard trifle with currant-jam,
In case your sister Eliza calls."
—And I think of the dull and skimpy meals
My English cousins are sharing.

We spend our evenings on cushioned seats
In our quiet, clean and contented town,
While the flames roar on through the London streets
And the high explosives come hurtling down.
—We all of us think of our English friends,
But I wonder how much we're caring?

J. E. M.

•

The capacity of cabinet ministers for silence last week was amazing. Even out of "Chubby" Power there came nothing but a ruptured appendix.

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Winter is at hand. Ordinary citizens are putting up the storm windows, and Prime Minister King is calling General McNaughton to his cabinet.

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The CCF principle is that people with money ought to lend it on cheap terms to Saskatchewan farmers, only they mustn't expect to get it back.

•

The *Canadian Tribune* not only accuses Mr. Drew of plagiarism, but also prints a picture of him wearing a top-hat, and we are not a bit sure which it considers the greater crime.

•

Just to get in first with it we hasten to point out that Mr. King is playing Amos to General McNaughton's Andy.

•

Col. Ralston's resignation is said to have been "in the air" for some time. Wonder if Mitch saw himself as a possible Minister of Defence.

•

Concerning this reinforcement problem—yes, but which reinforcement problem, the one about the army or the one about the Liberal vote?

•

All of women's special privileges are disappearing. We no longer stand up for them in streetcars, and here is a proposal in the U.S. that a mere man shall be capable of being indicted as a common scold.

Will Profitable Hearthside Industry Develop

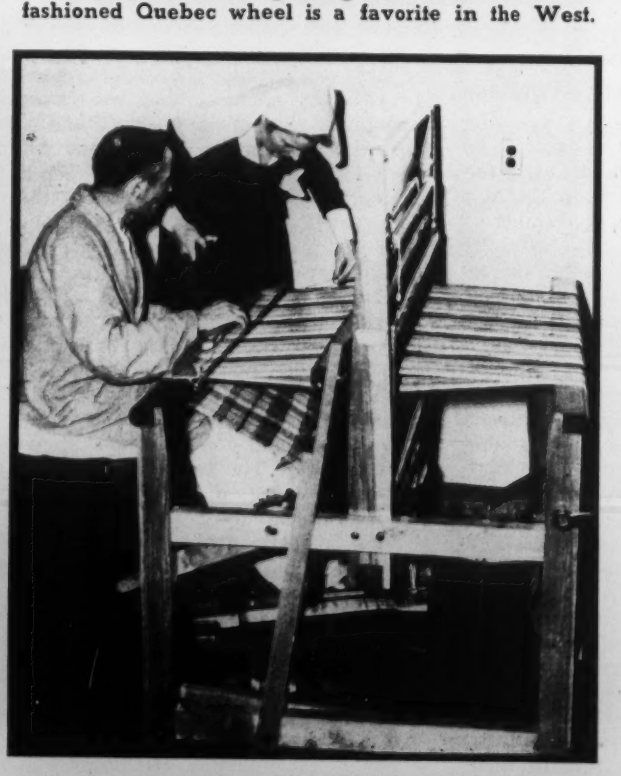
Development of better understanding between people of many different racial origins in Western Canada is one important result of the new Searle Weaving Project. This class at Hay Lake, Alberta, includes pupils of English, German, Norwegian and Ukrainian extraction.

Mrs. Ahafia Kabatoff, 86-year-old Dukhobor woman of Blaine Lake, Sask., has been weaving steadily since she was eight years old—using this 200-year-old Russian loom. Now she has joined the local weaving class to learn modern weaving on the improved Quebec hand loom.

After wool from sheep is washed, this hand carding machine combs and straightens out the fibres . . .

. . . in preparation for spinning the thread. This old-fashioned Quebec wheel is a favorite in the West.

Very simple equipment is used for dyeing the wool, but many very lovely shades are achieved.



In Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, a veteran of this war weaves to exercise his injured leg.

By Kathleen Strange

SOMETHING entirely new is happening in the farm homes of our Western prairies. Hand loom weaving is being revived. Early this fall an exhibition was held in Winnipeg of hand-woven materials, home furnishings and wearing apparel made by farm women and girls of Western Canada who have learned to weave during the past two years.

For three days a continual procession of delighted people examined the display, in which were to be seen soft pastel baby blankets, brightly-colored travelling rugs, sturdy rag and woollen floor rugs in gay shades, fine linen towels, tablecloths, doilies, napkins, handbags, scarves, beautifully-designed drapes and other useful household articles.

Outstanding among the exhibits were several women's tailored coats and suits, men's tweed suits and woollen dressing - gowns, children's coats and skirts, and a number of bolts of cloth of different designs and combinations of colors suitable for the making of almost every conceivable garment.

Of special interest were some pearl grey linen towels with colored borders, made from flax that was grown, retted, processed, spun, hand-woven and dyed at Fort Kent, Alberta, thus clearly demonstrating the fact that fibre flax, suitable for making linen, *can* be produced at least in some areas of our western prairies.

ALL these beautiful samples, and thousands of other articles in use in farm homes and which were not sent in to the exhibition, are the the result of the Searle Farm Home Weaving Course, which started some two years ago. The idea of reviving hand loom weaving in Western Canada was conceived in the mind of Mr. A. L. Searle, head of the Searle Grain Company of Winnipeg. Mr. Searle, for a number of years, had been enquiring why something could not be done for the women of the farm homes. So many people were helping the prairie farmers, he observed, but their wives and families seemed to be neglected.

His attention was finally drawn to the remarkable results that had been achieved of recent years in reviving hand loom weaving in the Province of Quebec, these results having been made possible to a large degree by the use of the greatly improved modern Quebec hand loom, a highly efficient machine and in itself a beautiful piece of furniture; and by the particular course of teaching originated by Mr. O. A. Beriau, Director of Handicrafts and Home Economics for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Searle promptly sought the advice of Mr. Beriau. Mr. Beriau visited Western Canada and laid out a scheme which he thought might be suitable. Mr. Searle approved the scheme and it went into operation.

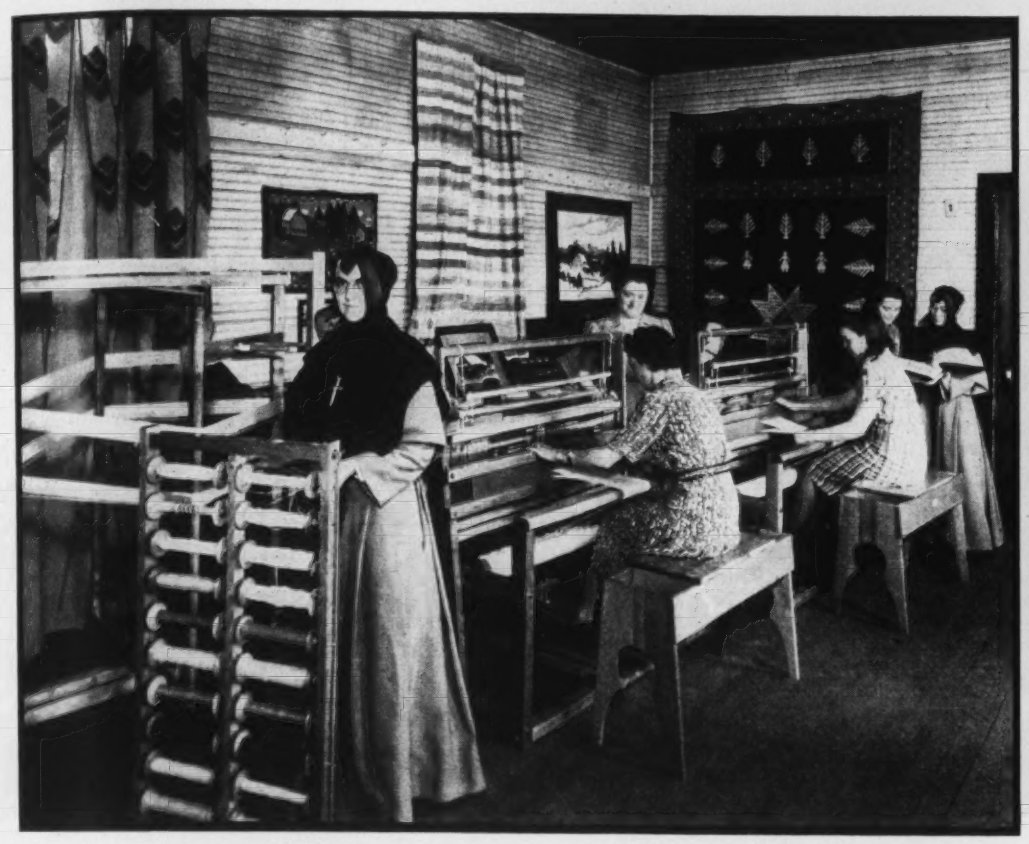
SERVICES were secured of Miss René Beriau, a talented supervisor and teacher of weaving. Miss Beriau selected four Manitoba farm girls from among many applicants—two French-Canadian, one Scottish-Canadian, and one Ukrainian. These girls were given an intensive three months course in weaving that fitted them to be teachers. They then went out into the country and started weaving classes at different prairie points.

Each of these classes runs for 2½ hours daily for five days a week and continues for six weeks. Twelve pupils are taken for each course, six attending in the morning and six in the afternoon. The pupils range in age from fourteen to eighty-odd years and are of many different national origins, religions and creeds. At Blaine Lake, for instance, there was an eighty-two-year-old Dukhobor woman who joined the class claiming that it was never too late to learn something useful.

The classes started in the spring of 1942 and since that time sixty-two classes have been held and some eight hundred and fifty farm women and girls have been taught to weave. Many, in addition, have learned how to wash, card, spin and dye wool from their own sheep.

At the completion of each class the pupils form themselves into Weaving Circles, so that they can continue with the good work. Because the tuition has been given to them completely free of charge by the Searle Grain Company, the Circles are asked in turn to extend the

From Revival of Handloom Weaving in West?



Nuns being taught weaving in Western Canada in order to act as teachers to the girls in their convent schools. In northern Saskatchewan and Alberta many of their pupils are Indian children. This training in a remunerative occupation can contribute to Indian welfare.

Exquisitely fine designs are woven by this almost totally blind teacher of blind people who was sent to a Searle Weaving Course by the Canadian National Institute of the Blind, Regina, Sask., to learn weaving in order to pass on this valuable skill to other blind folk.

teaching of weaving free of charge to other farm women in their neighbourhood who desire to learn to weave. Sixty-two of these Circles are now in operation in the West.

The Company purchases all the necessary looms, bobbin winders, warping frames, woolen yarns, cotton and linen threads and makes these available to the students at cost. So far those who have learned to weave have purchased two hundred and sixty looms and it is estimated that over ten thousand yards of cloth, forty-five inches wide, have been woven and made into articles for the clothing of men, women and children and for home decoration.

THE work is continuing with undiminished vigor. Many hundreds of letters have been received from those who have taken the course, their general trend being: 'I am glad that I have learned to weave because of the happiness and satisfaction it has brought me in creating something with my own hands.' Apparently hand loom weaving satisfies a creative instinct that exists in all women.

The project is being concentrated, for the time being, in rural districts, for the simple reason that farm people have the most need for this useful art. Its extension to city women is, of course, inevitable as time goes on.

It is considered that weaving will accomplish many useful purposes in addition to improving the welfare of the farm family. It will, for instance, provide an occupation, perhaps highly remunerative, for many of the farm girls who will return to their homes from the fighting forces, munition factories and so forth when the war is over.

Hand looms have now been introduced into many convalescent homes for the purpose of occupational therapy, whereby men who have been wounded are able to exercise their hands, arms, legs and feet doing weaving work.

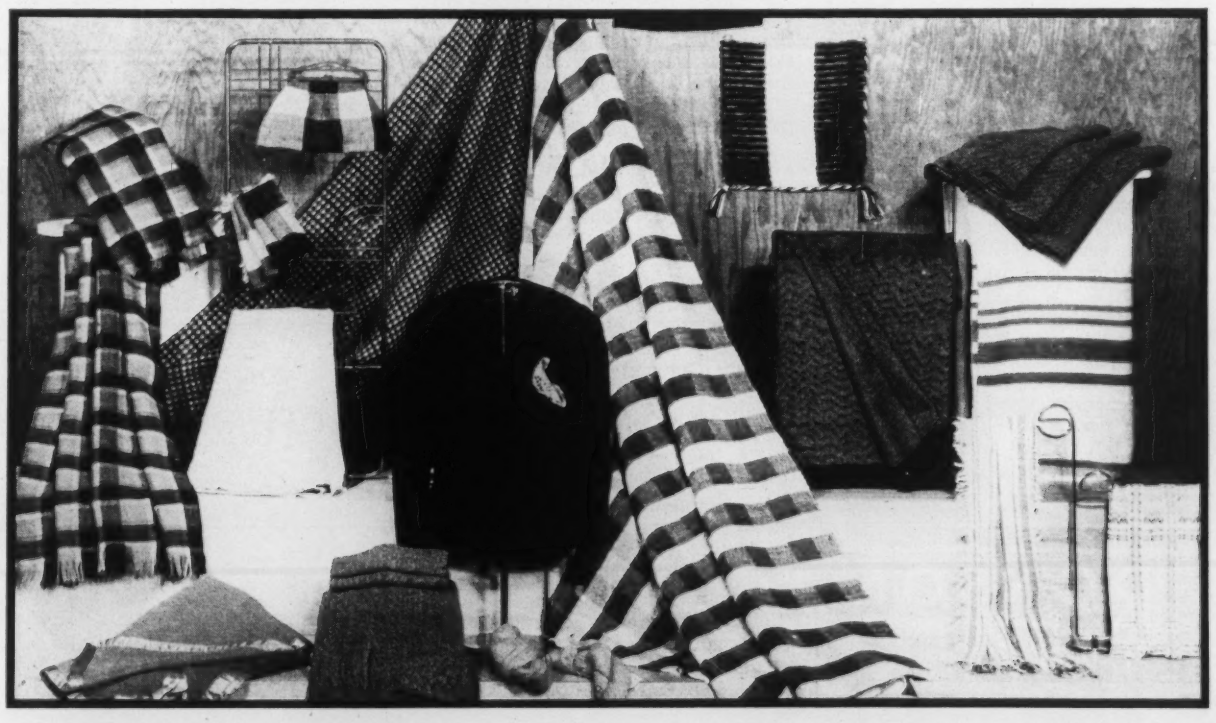
A number of looms have been installed on Indian reservations to take the place of bead work now that coloured beads are no longer available from Czechoslovakia. This is a particularly interesting experiment. Weaving, too, has now been made a part of the curriculum of at least two of our Universities, and a number of High Schools have introduced weaving as a voluntary subject.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of all has been the intensive course of lessons which were given recently to a woman teacher sent to a Searle Weaving Course by the Canadian Institute for the Blind. This lady, though almost totally blind herself, made the most remarkable progress and has since woven many articles so beautiful in design and execution that they are the envy and admiration of skilled weavers who have their full sight. She is now teaching others like herself to fit themselves in turn as teachers, and we can hope, therefore, that weaving will become an established art among blind people, giving them an added interest in their lives.

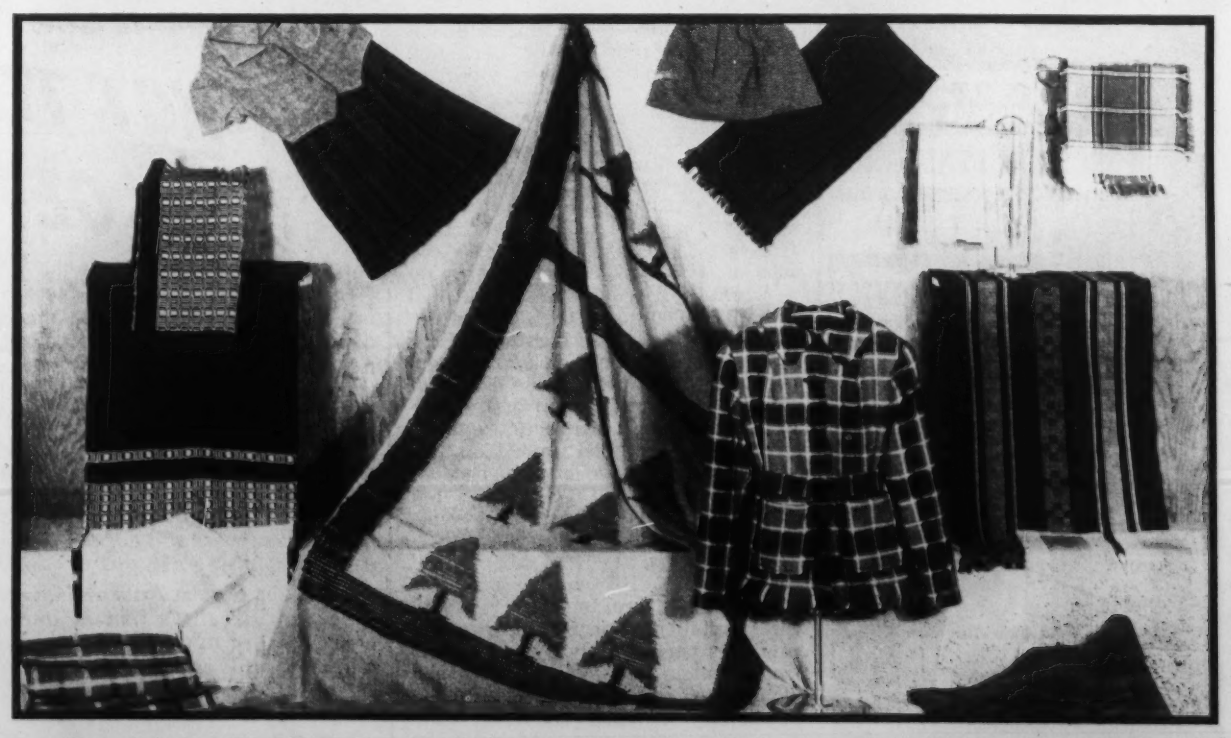
AN intangible, but none the less important, result of this Western weaving project has been the development of better understanding and friendship between people of many different racial origins in Western Canada. It is not uncommon, in a class of twelve, to have pupils of twelve racial origins, some of whom, during the long years have not spoken to each other and who have had no contact with one another because of racial prejudices. Weaving has greatly changed this. As one pupil expressed it:

"Money and economic subjects seem to divide us. But handicrafts bring us all together!"

The people of Quebec, for certain reasons, are being rather harshly criticised by many at the present time. The revival of hand loom weaving in the West may be considered in the light of a gift from Quebec to Western Canada. It is suggested that this one feature alone, which has already brought so much happiness and satisfaction to prairie farm people, and which will undoubtedly bring happiness and satisfaction to increasingly larger numbers as time goes on, may do more to promote better understanding and goodwill between the people of Quebec and those who live in the other provinces of Canada than anything else yet attempted.



Some of the articles exhibited in the Winnipeg display of hand-woven materials, home furnishings and wearing apparel made by Western farm women and girls who have learned to weave in the past two years.



Women's tailored coats and suits, men's tweed suits and children's outfits, as well as bolts of cloth suitable for many uses are the concrete result of Western women's new interest in home weaving.

All Germany's Industry Needn't Be Wrecked

By SQUADRON LEADER MURRAY HARRIS

Squadron Leader Harris, who is a well-known British science writer and a brother of Sir Arthur Harris of the RAF Bomber Command, outlines a plan for removing Germany's war potential without completely ruining her industry.

His plan, which agrees with others made recently, would take away completely from Germany two or three essential elements for armament manufacturing.

I SUGGEST a plan of industrial strategy which might ensure peace in our time and which offers no hold for party strife at home or international wire-pulling abroad. It is the disarmament of our enemies by restrictions to be imposed on two industries which are the essence of their war economy—the nitrate and hydrogenation plants.

Nitrogen and hydrogen are paramount in war. Nitrogen is a basic ingredient of most explosives; hydrogen is an essential element in the fixing of nitrogen for explosive purposes and in the manufacture of synthetic gasoline.

Without nitrogen and hydrogen, belligerents would perforce revert to hand-to-hand in-fighting. A continuously assured supply of these elements is the prime essential in war.

Germany has no natural sources of nitrogen, and, at the beginning of this century, her local production was confined to inadequate quantities derived from by-product ammonia recovered from coke-ovens and gas works. It was realized in Berlin that the importation of all nitrogenous products would be automatically cut off by the blockade at the outbreak of hostilities. In these circumstances, up to 1913, Germany could threaten, but she could not strike.

So the Hohenzollerns had to put off zero hour for World War One until adequate synthetic nitrogen capacity had been put into operation and the country had become independent of Chilean nitrates. The invention by a Jewish chemist with the name of Haber of the process for the fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere opened up new vistas, and I. G. Farben rushed, at the behest of the German war lords, the study of the commercial application of the Haber process and the completion of the first nitrogen plant at Leuna. By 1914 production was in full swing.

The two largest plants in Germany were built prior to 1914; they have continued in operation and are still today undoubtedly the foundation of Germany's munition supply. One, the Leuna plant, whose annual productive capacity of 750,000 tons of nitrogen is the world's largest, is just south of Merseburg on the Saale River; the other, the Oppau plant, is a few miles east of Mannheim. Most of the other German chemical nitrogen plants are in the Rhine Valley.

Big Increase During War

Germany has also harnessed all the nitrogen plants in occupied territory to her war machine; one of the largest of these was the Norsk Hydro plant at Rjukan, Norway; other important ones were located at Sluiskil, Holland; Toulouse, France; and at Ougrée-les-Liège, Belgium. Many of these plants have been bombed.

In the annual report of the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation for the year ended June 30, 1938 (the last distributed), it is estimated that world capacity for synthetic nitrogen, including cyanamide, is roughly 4,100,000 metric tons. Since then there has been considerable expansion, and informed circles now place the probable postwar world annual capacity from all sources, including by-product and natural nitrogen, at 6,000,000 tons.

In 1939 the world's annual consumption of nitrogen was about 3,000,000 metric tons, or 50 per cent of the above estimated total productive capacity for the immediate postwar period. Excessive productive capacity will be available. Let us examine the relationship between productive capacity and consumption in only Germany, Italy and Japan, as shown in the following tabulation for 1939:

The annual Axis productive capacity in metric tons of nitrogen was:

Synthetic	2,000,000
Cyanamide	300,000
By-product	200,000
Total	2,500,000

The annual Axis consumption, all sources, was 1,700,000 metric tons.

The consumption of 1,700,000 was abnormal; the Axis was stocking for war. A figure of 1,300,000 would be nearer postwar expectancy for these three countries.

Wouldn't Harm Food Crop

Allowing for the defection of Italy, we can examine the consequences to the postwar economy of Germany, Italy and Japan, if these countries were deprived of synthetic nitrogen plants, but were permitted to continue their cyanamide and by-product nitrogen-producing facilities.

From a world's total productive capacity of 6,000,000 tons, deduct the synthetic capacity of the Axis countries of 2,000,000, leaving 4,000,000 tons of productive capacity to supply a world's expected demand of less than 3,000,000 tons, the 1939 figure swollen by Axis stocking for war.

In a word, demolition of nitrogen-producing facilities in the lands of the Axis and prohibition of the construction of new synthetic capacity would not affect food production, nor unduly penalize the enemy, because of adequate capacity elsewhere, but it would make it almost impossible for them to start another war.

Some authorities I consulted admit the crippling effect of the proposed measure, but are inclined to doubt the possibility of disarming the Axis countries permanently by cutting off local production of synthetic nitrogen alone. They affirm that, if only the elementary nitrogen-producing facilities were eliminated, it would be possible for the Axis countries to maintain large hydrogen-producing units in operation, ostensibly for the production of synthetic gasoline but in reality such units, when supplemented by elementary nitrogen and synthetic facilities, would be readily available for the manufacture of synthetic nitrogen for explosives in case of another war.

These two processes run in parallel, and for that reason nitrogen plants are usually constructed side by side with the hydrogen units, as at Leuna and elsewhere. These authorities insist that the surgeon's knife must go still deeper and eliminate all large hydrogen plants. Such an operation would prevent the domestic production of munitions and of synthetic fuels for internal-combustion engines. The master switch is at the hydrogen plant.

Synthetic Gasoline

In this era of rapid technological development, new compelling factors arise every generation or so. We have noted how the Haber process enabled Germany to start World War 1. In the 'thirties, German revengists found themselves up against a new problem. Mechanisation of all arms was proceeding apace; the air arm was coming into its own and the internal-combustion engine dominated the whole scene of war.

So it was essential for the warmongers to assure a local supply of gasoline which would render Germany at least in part independent of imported fuel; in fact, it was a sine qua non for the launching of a new war and the satisfaction of the demon which rides the German people. The war lords therefore set I. G. Farben to work once more, and with State funds built up a series of immense plants for producing synthetic gasoline.

The biggest of them all, the Politz plant near Stettin, was constructed by the German subsidiary of Standard Oil at a cost of 80,000,000 dollars, and was only completed in the first months of this war. In this way the Reichswehr was enabled to keep pace with the growing mechanization of the tools of war, and the fear of an oil shortage no longer acted as a check on Hitler and the Prussians behind him.

These two outbreaks within one generation can be directly traced to the work of I. G. Farben chemists exploited, developed and canalized by the Reich along lines directed solely to the fell purpose of war. Both processes were essential for the latest German aggression, and at the very basis of them all we find the two elements, nitrogen and hydrogen. In fact, the whole German military machine is an inverted pyramid, the peak of which rests on the pin-point base provided by hydrogen. This is obviously a posture of most unstable equilibrium; remove that base and Prusso-Teutonia ceases to exist as a threat to peace.

(Hydrogen is used in the manufacture of certain edible oils and fats and in certain metal-fabricating trades. The maximum concession would be to permit the Axis countries to have a number of very small hydrogen plants, no one of which could be located within many miles of any other hydrogen plant or near a nitrogen plant.)

It has been suggested that the heavy steel and chemical industries of Germany should be dismantled and that the great cartels, which are largely controlled by the Junker class and in turn support and subsidize militarism in Germany, should be disbanded. But it is the pop that counts and not the shell. Furthermore, the world has need for the German steel industry, if only for reconstruction.

The world would be a loser thereby, and the same can be said of the proposal to cripple her whole chemical industry. On the other hand, it would not be too onerous for the people of the Axis countries to deprive them of that whole section of the chemical industry which produces munitions and synthetic gasoline, and which functions in terms of nitrogen and hydrogen. Germany in particular would never again be able to let loose the scourge of war upon mankind if deprived of plant facilities for the production of nitrogen and hydrogen.

HOW TO EARN A 3-WAY SHARE IN VICTORY... V

"Tommy" Boydell, Canadian Home Front Fighter

Picture shows Tommy Boydell accepting Sixth Victory Loan Honour Certificate on behalf of his fellow Anaconda employees. Tommy's length of service at Anaconda is 22 years. Has two sons, one in the Navy and one in the Airforce, who were also Anaconda employees. His daughter works in the Anaconda office. Her husband was a Flying Officer, killed overseas. She has received a Silver Cross and a letter from the King. "Tommy" served overseas in the last war with the 38th Battalion from Ottawa and was wounded three times. His chief hobby before this war was motor cars. Now he's taken on the job of selling Victory Bonds through the plant, makes out the boys' Income Tax Returns and so forth.

"Sure, you'll see the colour of my money— BUT NOT TILL THE BOYS GET BACK HOME AGAIN!"

says "Tommy" Boydell,
Mill Schedule Man, Anaconda Rod and Tube Mill

"Tommy" Boydell is a production planner . . . and part of his job is to speed up production by finding ways to eliminate unnecessary work. He knows that *saving* time is one important way to keep the plant operating full speed ahead. A veteran of the last war, he realizes what time can mean to our fighting men.

"We've sure got to keep pace with the boys now", says Tommy, "by making all the bronze, brass and copper that's needed. And we're doing it!

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"The third part of our job is *saving* those Victory Bonds and Certificates. *Then* we'll be able to buy all the things we've done without. That will help provide jobs for the boys when they get back. It will keep us busy too, turning out copper, brass and bronze for the new homes so many of you folks are waiting to build.

"In the meantime, here at Anaconda, we're going to keep right on working, lending and saving . . . that's our 3-Way Share in Victory."

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Government's Problem is Which Way Lies Its Duty to the Army

By G. C. WHITTAKER

YOU cannot do justice to this question of reinforcements for the armies overseas, over which Colonel Ralston has withdrawn from the government as senior Minister of Defence immediately responsible for our land operations and which threatened to produce and may even yet produce other withdrawals in sufficient number to wreck the government, by taking a narrow view of it. It is easy to say and it is being widely said that the government's first duty is to the army and that failure to do such and so in such a way is betrayal of that duty, betrayal of the army. That isn't good enough. It does much less than justice to the most critical situation that has developed in our war effort in five years. It does less than justice to our war cause, to the army itself. We would add that it does less than justice to the government but for a consideration we shall refer to later.

Before attempting to weigh the question it is advisable to examine in a proper light Colonel Ralston's action in resigning from the government when the Prime Minister presumably refused to accept his presumed recommendation that the time had come when for the adequate support of the armies in the field the mandate reposed by parliament and the people in the government to resort to conscription for overseas service should be exercised. It is necessary to avoid making a false distinction between the course taken by Colonel Ralston in resigning and that taken by other ministers, especially those who may have agreed with his recommendation, in not resigning. The essential distinction is between the position of the senior Minister of Defence and the other ministers prior to his recommendation.

Colonel Ralston had made an unqualified and unequivocal commitment in parliament that if it became necessary in a military sense to exercise the government's authority to impose conscription for overseas service it would be exercised. Having reached the conclusion that this necessity had arisen and the government having refused to accept his recommendation that effect be given to it, Colonel Ralston had no choice but to resign regardless of any other considerations that may have occurred to him or that may have been urged upon him. He was not free, except at the sacrifice of his commitment, to have regard for other considerations. Other members of the cabinet had not given such a commitment. They had freedom to weigh, and the duty and responsibility of weighing, Colonel Ralston's proposal against other considerations even where they were persuaded from the immediate military point of view it was a proper proposal.

It All Affects Army

There can be no sustained intervention here of any question as to what other considerations deserve to be weighed in the balance with that of support for the armies at the battle fronts. Almost any factor that has a bearing on the war effort as a whole affects the armies. The interests of the armies are not confined to the method of raising reinforcements or even to the volume of reinforcements at any one time. They embrace the general condition of the home front and could be importantly influenced one way or another by the effect on the home front of decisions on questions of reinforcements.

If a decision to exercise the government's authority to draw on the conscript home defence army for reinforcements for overseas strengthened or weakened the home front there would be a corresponding reflection on the nation's support of the forces at the front. The survival or non-survival of the government of the day is not a matter altogether apart from the interests of the armies.

Unfortunately it is not known that the members of the government who were free to do so weighed these considerations along with Colonel Ralston's recommendation. But it is to be assumed that some of them did. It is to be assumed that they had regard for whether adoption of that recommendation was in the best interests of the war effort as a whole and consequently in the best interests of the armies at the front. It is also to be assumed that any who were persuaded that, considered by itself adoption of the recommendation was in these best interests were concerned as to whether the war effort as a whole, including support for the armies, would be served by their pursuing that persuasion to the length of withdrawing from the government, and thereby bringing about its overthrow, when they found that the Prime Minister and others would not permit the course they believed in to be adopted.

The Prime Minister, if he had an open mind, must have had regard for these considerations. Even if he found some merit in Colonel Ralston's proposal he would have to have concern for the effect of its adoption on such national unity as now obtains, which he holds to be not only better than no national unity at all but altogether essential to Canada's interests in the war and otherwise. And it would have been strange indeed if, regardless of his own attitude on the question, he did not exert himself to the utmost to see that it was disposed of in a way that was calculated to preserve the life of his administration.

For not only is Mr. King influenced by a permanent conviction that no matter what his government may do or leave undone it is better for the country than any other government could possibly be, but it is to be imagined that, looking about him just now, he would be aghast at the prospect of the destiny of the nation and the fate of the war effort in particular falling into the hands of any of the alternatives to his government presently available.

Bad for War Effort

In all this we are not arguing against the course that Colonel Ralston is assumed to have proposed—the use of the conscript home defence army as a source of reinforcements for overseas. Far from it. We are suggesting that it is not a good thing for the war effort, including support for the overseas armies, for these considerations to be overlooked, for the obligation of members of the government to weigh them and for the possibility of their being influenced by them to be overlooked. What, for example, might have been the effect on the war effort had the two or three ministers who were reputed to be in closest agreement with Colonel Ralston walked out of their cabinet posts in the midst of the war loan campaign?

We realize that there are those who will be impatient with our proposition. We know personally many who, in the singleness of their concern and the strength of their conviction, will accuse us of beclouding the issue. They may not go so far as to hold that we should be placed against a wall alongside Mr. King and shot for advancing reasons why he and his government might hesitate to act on Colonel Ralston's proposal or which might deter individual members from leaving the government when it was not acted on, but their leniency probably will be out of compassion for what they regard as our mental irresponsibility.

While we are glad that the disposal of our important war issues, or even the stating of them, is not in the hands of such people, we are not disposed to reproach them for the narrowness of their viewpoint. If the government suffers an injustice at the hands of sections of the public through having its course on this issue attributed to other than legitimate and worthy considerations it has itself very largely to blame. In current and recent developments in this issue as well as in past phases of it the government has treated the people with what approaches very closely to contempt.

Worse Than Indifference

In his own brief and altogether inadequate announcement of the resignation of Colonel Ralston and the appointment of General McNaughton as his successor the Prime Minister made a biting reference to "unauthorized" reports in the public press on what had led up to this significant change in the government. If the Prime Minister's failure to make a statement himself on the matter until such time in the future as suits his convenience, not the public's, is interpreted as confirmation of such an attitude, who is responsible?

The government displays and has displayed a callous indifference to public anxiety in this matter, the anxiety of the people about the condition of the armies at the battle fronts. Who will be to blame now if it is thought in some quarters that the Prime Minister displayed something worse than indifference when he allowed the then Minister of Defence to commit the government to the assurance to the public that when the need arose the authority

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it had given the government to impose conscription would be used?

The government acts too often as if it considered the war to be its undertaking rather than the people's—except when it is asking for the support of the people. The volunteer armies overseas are peculiarly the people's armies. The government might very well confine its possessive attitude to the army which in a very particular sense is its own, the army it raised by conscription for home defence when no home defence was needed and which it doesn't now know what to do with.

Democratic government is conducted otherwise in other British countries. In Britain Prime Minister Churchill is prompt in responding to public anxiety. Parliament being almost constantly in session, he takes the people into his confidence through it, but when it is not in session he uses the radio. In the other dominions the people are treated at least as shareholders if not as partners in the war effort—not merely as plebiscite voters whose expression of opinion is to be acted on or not as it suits the government.

Crisis Won't Recur?

The word we get is that the crisis is over and is not going to recur. We accept it with emphatic reservations. This, because we think members of the government are probably greatly exaggerating for their own comfort the prospective effect on both civilian and army sentiment of Mr. King's coup in bringing General McNaughton into the cabinet to replace Colonel Ralston as Minister of Defence and that likewise they are imbibing false confidence from the absence so far of any very disturbing manifestations of public displeasure, ignoring the possibility that this may be due in part to intelligent and patriotic concern for the success of the war loan and in part to lack of official disclosure as to the issue which provoked the crisis.

When the loan is safely out of the way, and when public awareness is clearer as to just what it was that the newspaper reports were so correct about but so "unauthorized" and that the Prime Minister was so secretive about, it is just possible that complacent ministers may be disillusioned.

Also, it is just possible that General McNaughton will have to perform some rather difficult wonders to make good what probably were the Prime Minister's assurances to the two or three ministers who were known "unauthorizedly" to side rather strongly with Colonel Ralston that everything would come out for the best in the end.

Incidentally, these ministers are not from loyal Ontario. Ministers who are most complacent about the crisis being over are.

• •

Quick Pacific End Vital to Britain

By JOHN WAYNE

It is estimated that Britain will have to increase her prewar export totals by fifty per cent if her standard of living is not to fall sharply after the war.

It is Japanese policy to keep the purchasing power of occupied countries in a position which doesn't permit increase. This situation is dangerous to British trade prospects.

THAT Prime Minister Churchill had to insist upon a full share in the War in the Far East may have been a little surprising to the average person. Yet it is doubtful whether a large section of the general public appreciate how vital a necessity it is that the fullest and earliest conclusion with the Japanese enemy should be sought by the people of Great Britain. Hong Kong, Singapore, and similar place names have provided instances of aggression which have left an immense score for settlement, but of themselves they might be regarded largely as superficial contrasted with the far deeper reasons for a British return to the Far East.

One of the most vital, particularly now that great social reforms are on the carpet, is the economic one. It is averred that, after the war, Britain will have to export 50% more than she did before the war to balance her international accounts if her standard of living is not to fall ruinously. One of the chief ways by which this can be accomplished is, of course, by selling to peoples whose ability to purchase is on a steadily rising scale. The necessary percentage of increase is a considerable proposition. Before the war the Far East could have been regarded as favorable ground for cultivation; a steady rise in living standards could have been envisaged. In the future this may still follow but there will be a serious leeway to make up.

This is the root of one of the outstanding reasons why Britain must throw all her might into the Eastern field, and that without delay. It has never been in accord with Japanese policy that any enterprise should contribute to occupied territory anything above a bare subsistence level. Any form of enterprise allowed to continue, or commence, in Japanese occupied land, is permitted only so far as it benefits Japan.

To ensure such a policy the control of commerce is always placed in the hands of Japanese subjects. Where a Chinese business is precariously developed after the initial experience of burning, looting, etc. it is usually threatened and hampered until it accepts a Japanese partner. The new partner then provides the endless necessary permits and a measure of security, but, in return for this, he arrogates first claim on returns, and a managerial voice which can summon bayonets at will. Self interest has been the guiding note of all Japanese domination, and it has proved fatal to the importing possibilities of the peoples dominated.

The Japanese policy has meant the disappearance of world markets for the conquered, and the disappearance of their imports, with consequent economic disaster. Until the final defeat of Japan, and the necessary build-up that the process of rehabilitation can bring about, Britain will find herself hampered by the enemy's destructive aggression.

As far as the process of rehabilitation is concerned Great Britain has a considerable contribution to make. It is not going to be a simple matter, for the Empire has not gained "face" by the summary ejections which overwhelming circumstances brought.

Maybe the Asiatic multitudes are now inclined to view Japanese domination in a truer perspective, but hatred and distrust of the European has been their daily portion for so long and so continuously now (and without any form of contradiction) that it is going to take a lot of patience, understanding, and high endeavor, to counteract the effects of it.

That section of American opinion which would suggest that Britain would wish to side-step her responsibilities in the Far East is ill-informed. Apart from any disinterested incentives to make good her pledges in that portion of the globe, neither economically, nor in any other way, could she afford to side-step them.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

After All, There's No Ceiling on Gratitude, Even in Wartime

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"YES," said Mr. Piatt at the telephone, "Yes, I'm the party who advertised the reward. When could I see—Oh, I see. You mean you'd rather come here. . . Well, glad to see you. Delighted to see you any time."

Mr. Piatt hung up the receiver and glanced about the room. It was a well-appointed business office, but to his suddenly critical eye it now seemed insufficiently impressive. Hurrying over to the real estate office across the corridor he borrowed a leather lounge chair, a picture of the Upper Canada Football Team 1921, a handsome soapstone ashtray, and an extra stenographer and filing clerk. Back in his own office he arranged this equipment to the best possible advantage. Then he thrust the framed picture of his wife and two little boys in his desk drawer and placed on top of it a little pile of crisp hundred dollar bills.

Hardly were these arrangements completed before Mr. Rafferty came in. He was a small, neat, genial man with an air of twinkling respectability. He glanced about the office, then sat down opposite Mr. Piatt. "Nice place you've got here," he said.

"I like it," Mr. Piatt said, and nodded to Miss Thompson. "I'll ring if I need you," he said and Miss Thompson with the faintest possible smirk drifted back to the real estate office across the corridor.

"Funny thing," said Mr. Rafferty, "I happened to run into some friends of yours on the way down. The Better Business Bureau. They said some very nice things about you."

Mr. Piatt beamed with pleasure. "I'm very fond of them too," he said.

Mr. Rafferty nodded. And after a moment he said, "Well, I've got exactly the place for you. Vicinity Bloor, High Park, Danforth and the waterfront. Four rooms, bath and kitchenette, hot water heating, corner suite, hundred dollars a month payable six months in advance."

"That'd be good enough," Mr. Piatt said, and counting out six hundred dollars advance rent and a hundred dollars reward, slipped them across the desk to Mr. Rafferty. Mr. Rafferty eyed the pile negligently, but didn't pick it up.

"Only thing is, there's another party looking at it," he said. "Friend of mine named Arthur Jukes. . . Well you know how it is, it's a little embarrassing letting down an old friend."

"Naturally," said Mr. Piatt, and without the slightest hesitation added a hundred dollars to the reward money.

MR. Rafferty picked up the pile of bills and began to shuffle them thoughtfully. "The apartment's worth a hundred and fifty," he said, "But what can you do? The Government freezes it at a hundred and the way I figure there's no percentage in trying to beat the Government.

"That's right," Mr. Piatt agreed.

"Same time, you do a kindness for a friend, that's a strictly personal matter," said Mr. Rafferty, "After all they can't put a ceiling on gratitude."

"That's right," Mr. Piatt said again.

"It isn't that I care particularly about the money," Mr. Rafferty said, and Mr. Piatt nodded reassuringly. "Except for its sentimental value," he said. He added another bill to the pile and said laughingly, "As you say, the government can't freeze friendship, can it?"

"Definitely not," said Mr. Rafferty. He was silent a moment, then he said, "You got a family, Mr. Piatt?"

"Just a couple of little boys," Mr. Piatt said. "Quiet little chaps. All they ever want to do is come home from school and bury themselves in a couple of books."

"That's good," said Mr. Rafferty. You understand, I'm very fond of children but I'm a peace-loving man. Can't stand any sort of racket."

"I can see that," Mr. Piatt said.

Mr. Rafferty began to chuckle suddenly. "This Art Jukes I was telling you about he's a great kidder. Maybe you saw his notice—'Will alter family to suit owner'?"

Mr. Piatt laughed heartily. "People will do almost anything these days," he said, "Though I don't think I'd care to part with either of the little chaps myself. You know how it is.

"I get what you mean," said Mr. Rafferty, his eye on the desk drawer.

"I get what *you* mean," Mr. Piatt said mischievously and taking out the last hundred dollar bill added it to the pile on the desk.

This time Mr. Rafferty pocketed the pile. "Well I guess that settles it," he said; and in sheer happiness Mr. Piatt opened his deep bottom drawer and took out a bottle of rye.

ACROSS the desk Mr. Rafferty and Mr. Piatt drank to their new friendship. Mr. Rafferty drained his lily cup and tossed it into the waste-paper basket. Then he paused, struck by a sudden thought. "Something I forgot. "We don't allow anyone but abstainers. One of the rules of the house."

Mr. Piatt swallowed the rest of his drink and reached into the drawer for his cheque-book. But Mr. Rafferty shook his head. "I've got a funny feeling about cheques that they bring bad luck" he said.

Mr. Piatt stared across at Mr. Rafferty for a moment in silence. And in his friend's now moist but meaningful eye he could read nothing but a passionate sentiment for strict currency. It was an emergency, but he managed to keep his head. "Funny thing," he said after a moment, "but a couple of weeks ago Mrs. Piatt was looking through a box she'd forgotten about and ran across two pairs of nylon stockings."

"You don't say," said Mr. Rafferty, "Isn't it a caution the way women manage to get hold of things!" His smile was indulgent but Mr. Piatt's sensitive ear seemed to catch a note of disapproval in his voice. "No, these are on the level," he said earnestly, "she just happened to find them in a box she'd forgotten about." He paused a moment, then he said, "Mrs. Piatt would be delighted if Mrs. Rafferty would accept them as a slight tribute to their—as a slight tribute."

Mr. Rafferty considered. Then he got up. "Well if that's the way Mrs. Piatt feels about it," he said and smiled genially. "Care to come and look at the property?"

Mr. Piatt rose with alacrity. It wasn't, he knew, the way Beatrice would feel about it at all, but she'd have to make the best of it. Hell, this is war, thought Mr. Piatt as he followed Mr. Rafferty down to the waiting car.

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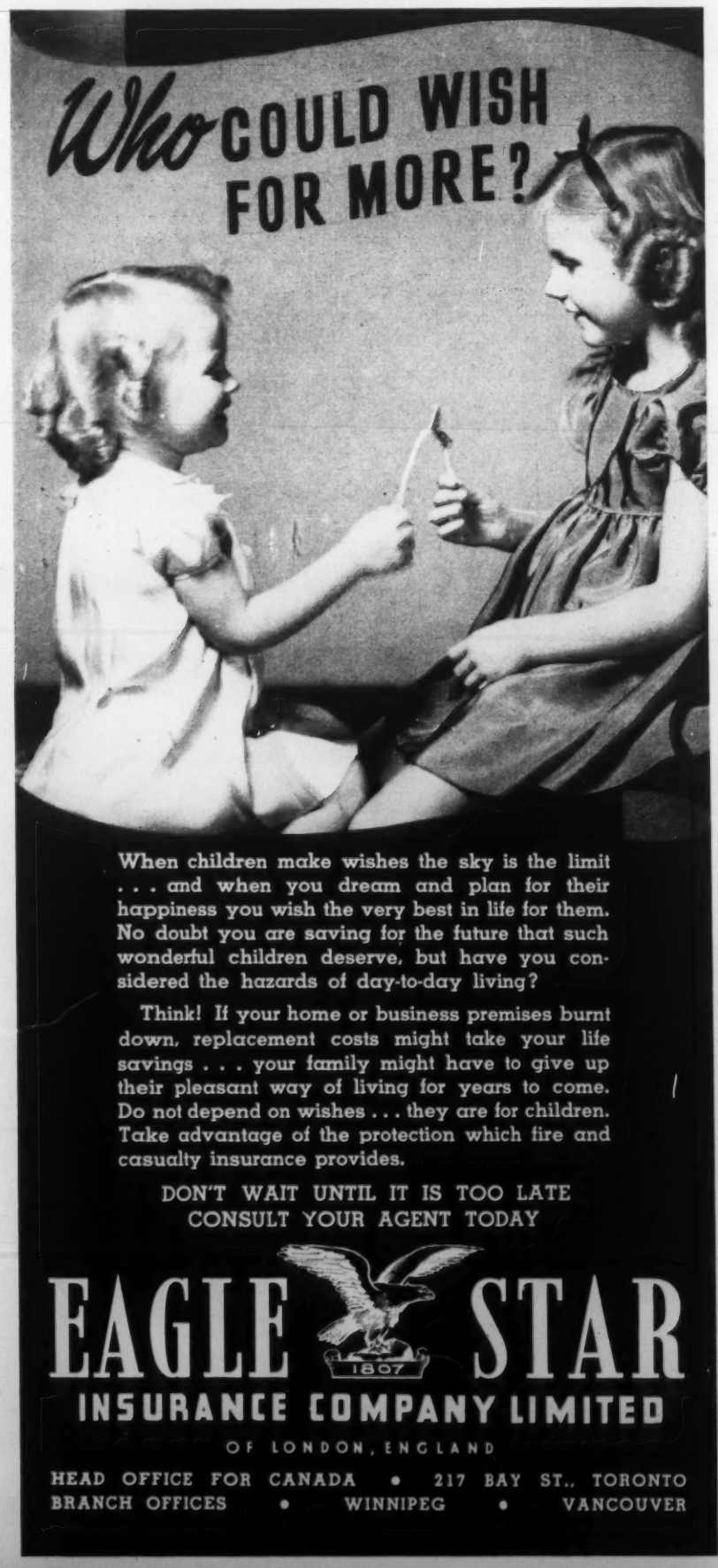

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Maybe it's only water, but it's obviously a welcome drink to these troops as they move up to the front.

A New Revolution Now Beginning in France

By GEORGE SLOCOMBE

Mr. Slocombe, a British journalist, in this penetrating account of social and political conditions in France says that in the country today there are two nations. There is the nation that suffered in its flesh and blood and which wants a new France, really equalitarian. And there is the other nation which distrusts De Gaulle and secretly supports Petain.

It is important, the writer says, to keep the conflict between these two groups in mind when interpreting news from France.

Paris.

SINCE I landed in France I have heard, not once but a hundred times, the same question: "Has Britain understood the German people at last, or will there be a new war in 20 years' time?"

In short, France doubts Britain's intention to be in earnest, once and for all, about the future of Germany.

The French doubt this because they have had experience of the German invaders for over four years, and the British have not.

I admit that I myself, close as I have been during the war to the Allied Governments in London, and intimate as I have been with the worst stories of Gestapo cruelty, did not believe all I read or heard. Many of my own articles have been deliberately underwritten.

Since I have been in France, I have realized that the worst of the German cruelties have never been told. They have not been told because they would not be believed by a decent, civilized people like the British.

I have found among my American colleagues the same reluctance to accept even the most overwhelming evidence of German systematic cruelty. The fact is that the mind of the civilized nations is not prepared to admit such evidence.

Yet during the past few months I have had direct and overwhelming experience not only of the organized and scientific bestiality of which the Germans are capable, but also of the degree to which they can initiate into their own refined processes of sadistic torture their dupes quislings or paid agents in the occupied countries.

I have witnessed the interrogation —more, I have personally interrogated alone in a prison cell—a French traitor who had not only betrayed 20 compatriots to the Gestapo, among them several women and a priest, but who had personally tortured some of his victims. I hope and believe that this creature is now lying underground with 12 bullets in his body.

I know that he had sent to their death a score of brave Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, and I also know that before he was caught he had denounced several Englishmen hidden in France.

I wish to write strongly because I feel strongly about this. I have seen the marks of the Gestapo on the bodies of many French patriots. I have known men and women who have escaped after having been tortured by fire and water, by electricity, by knout, by hanging, and by burning.

I cannot describe in a magazine all the forms of torture resorted to by the Germans and by their French (and this goes for their Belgian, Dutch and Italian) collaborators. But I have seen the results, and I can understand the French loathing of the Germans.

Incidentally, the French women bore themselves more stoically than the men, I have known men who admitted that they screamed under torture even if they did not confess. But most of the women bore the most excruciating of cruelties dry-eyed and silent.

Two Nations

All this helps us to understand the situation in Europe today. I take the case of France because I know it at first hand.

There are two nations in France today. There is the French nation which has suffered in its flesh and blood, in its liberty and in its life, in its fortune and in its family, from the oppression of the Germans, and which nevertheless has resisted to the utmost. This is the French nation which listened secretly to the B.B.C., wore the portraits of Churchill and de Gaulle next to its heart, fought and sabotaged, hungered and died.

This French nation is largely composed of the workers, the artisans, the poorer peasants and the intellectuals, the railway workers who deliberately slowed down their trains so that the R.A.F. pilots could bomb them or so that political prisoners could escape across the fields.

The same French nation lay confidently in bed while the R.A.F. did their wonderful precision bombing of the great French munition factories, when, as I have seen in the case of the Renault works and the airfield at Orby, the military target was annihilated with the least possible damage to working-class dwellings nearby.

Backs DeGaulle

This is the French nation which backs de Gaulle, and backs Britain; which wants a new France, democratic, really equalitarian, with big business and the monopolies eliminated, and a fair deal for the common people: This is the French nation which was ignored or misunderstood by the British diplomats in France before the war, yet which has provided the backbone of French resistance.

And they are the French represented on the National Council of Resistance and the Government of General de Gaulle.

Against this there is in the background another French nation, which distrusts De Gaulle and secretly supports Petain. I do not wish to exaggerate its power or its numbers. A part of this nation is in jail, awaiting trial and punishment for open collaboration with the enemy.

But a greater part is free and still powerful, awaiting its time to strike.

Not all the notorious Two Hundred families which were supposed to rule France have collaborated with Germany. But a good many of them have.

Three days ago the bearer of an historic French title said to me regretfully: "How fine everything was in Paris three months ago." Needless to add, this was under the German occupation.

This naive confession by a French aristocrat is not exceptional. The fear of Communism, combined with the distrust of De Gaulle, is universal among the old French aristocracy and the French business classes.

The biggest German victories of the war—perhaps the only real victories—are the successful propaganda of the Bolshevik bogey in France and anti-Semitism.

Fortunately for Europe, the new France is sternly set against Germany, against anti-Bolshevism and against anti-Semitism.

De Gaulle's provisional Government is pledged to punish the collaborators, to seize their ill-gotten gains, to liquidate the pro-German cartels and trusts, and to inaugurate democratic national elections in which for the first time all French men *and women* will elect a new constitution and a new Government.

This new France is pro-De Gaulle, pro-British and pro-Russian.

A second French Revolution is now beginning in France, and, like the first in 1789, it is a war between the real patriots and the false patriots. All news from France should henceforth be read with this in mind.

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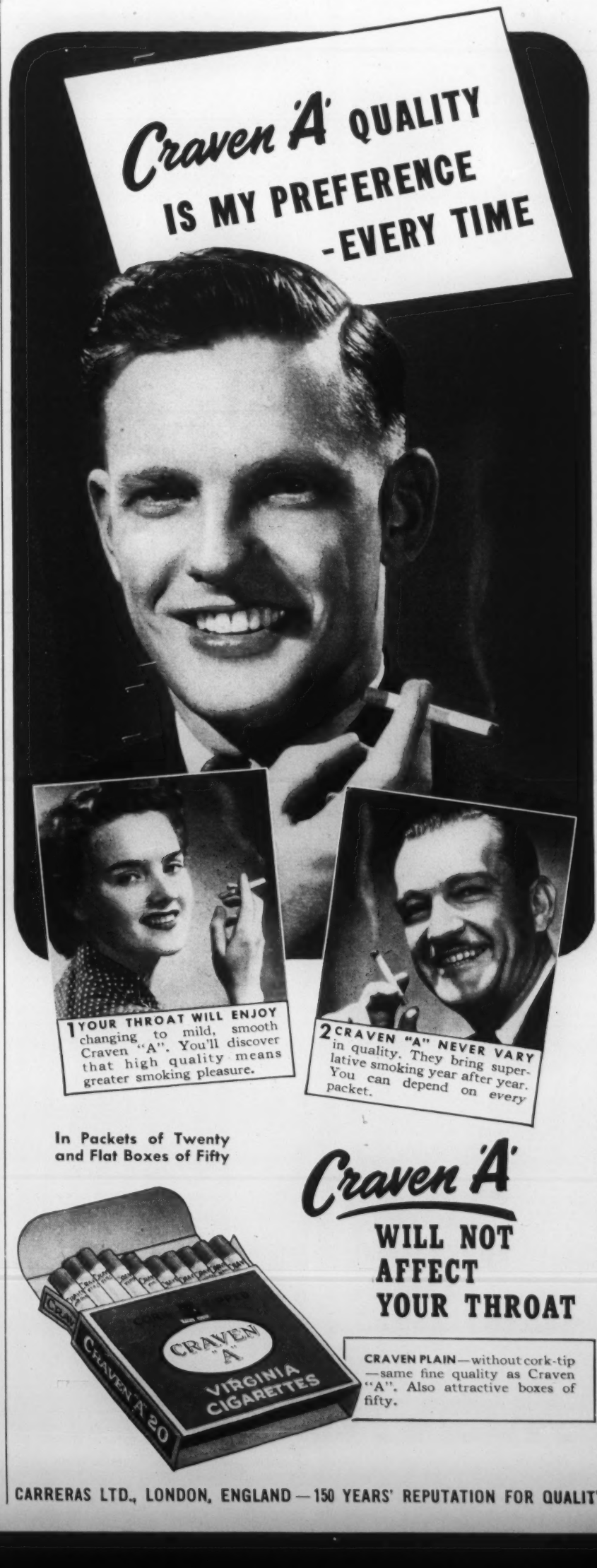
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THE HITLER WAR

Still Argued, And Still Unsettled: What To Do With Germany?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

LET me say at once that I have no intention of laying down a Woodside Plan for the disposal of Germany, to set alongside the Morgenthau Plan, the Welles Plan, the Emil Ludwig Plan, the Dorothy Thompson Plan, the Schwarzschild Plan and all the others that have lately been publicized.

I merely intend to discuss these, and out of them, out of the scanty pronouncements of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, and out of conversations which I had on the matter in London last spring, with Mr. Eden and Dr. Benes, Jan Masaryk and Wickham Steed, Lord Vansittart and F. A. Voigt (of *The Nineteenth Century And After*), E. H. Carr of *The Times* and Professor Seton-Watson, to put together what seem the most practical points of a German settlement.

What to do with Germany, or to Germany, is not entirely an academic question. It isn't as if we could sit down, calm and comfortable, and reason out the ideal settlement, with justice tempered perfectly with reason, the evil Germans and all our hatred of them neatly disposed of, and the "better" Germans turned into democrats and forming a valuable cog in the political and economic machinery of Europe.

Much of the settlement is being determined while we deliberate. When you talk about the wisdom of cutting Germany up, you must start from the consideration of how much is going to be left to cut up after certain slices, as now seems almost certain, are pared off her.

When you question whether it would be best to apply the Morgenthau Plan of de-industrializing Germany, it would be well to consider how much heavy industry there is likely to be left after our air forces get through this winter's work, and after the Russians hand Upper Silesia (an important industrial area, still quite intact) over to a Poland which they are certain they can manage.

The Nazi leaders, through their barbaric atrocities, being uncovered as the map of Europe is rolled back, through the robombs on Britain, and through their insane prolongation of the war, are framing for Germany a far harder peace than we would have conceived even a year ago.

The Russian attitude has notably hardened. In November 1941, in the midst of the Battle of Moscow, Stalin was able to say: "We do not intend to destroy all German military power, but only the Hitlerite military power." In February 1942, he said: "It is a stupid lie for the foreign press to say that the Red Army's aim is to exterminate the German people and destroy the German State. . . It is very likely that the war for the liberation of our Soviet land will result in the ousting of Hitler's clique. We should welcome such an outcome. But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German State. The experience of history shows that Hitlers come and go, whereas the German people and the German State remain."

Soviets Change Tune

Today the line of the leading Soviet publicist Ehrenbourg is: "It is not enough to defeat Germany. She must be crushed." And note there is no nonsense here about "Hitlerite" Germany.

The Soviet proposals for weakening Germany go far beyond anything we have suggested — except perhaps the Morgenthau Plan. Russia herself is demanding Memel and half of East Prussia, and is "supporting" the claim of her Polish Lublin Committee to the line of the Oder River, from Upper Silesia to Stettin. Such a territorial amputation in the east would go far to settle the question of how to free western and southern Germany from the baleful domination of Prussia. There wouldn't be enough left of old Prussia to dominate Germany.

On the other side of Germany we hear de Gaulle speaking vaguely, but more and more frequently, of the need for a more secure frontier for France, and of "the question of the Rhine." He has not openly claimed a Rhine frontier for France, and it is not by any means certain that he will. But he may be encouraged to do so by Soviet diplomacy.

Actually it would be awkward to attach the whole west bank of the Rhine to France, as this would mean a long sliver of French territory stretching up behind Belgium and Holland. A more practical way would be to extend all three countries to the Rhine. The Dutch have spoken of the possibility of demanding the use for a period of years of some adjoining German territory, to make up for the crop loss on the large part of their own land which has been flooded with salt water. But they have scarcely discussed annexation of German territory, and as far as I know, there is no Belgian intention to do this either.

Austria is, of course, to be freed from the German grip; and the Sudetenland reverts to Czechoslovakia. It is hardly necessary to add that Alsace-Lorraine returns to France. But these adjustments do not represent a weakening of the Germany with which Hitler began his aggression in 1938.

Summing up the territorial prospects, we are left with a Germany deprived of a large part of its old Prussian Junker stronghold in the East, and of its second largest heavy industrial area in Upper Silesia. This would still leave a potentially powerful state, with four-fifths of its former area and, with transfer of population from East Prussia and the East Oder region and the addition of two million Sudetens, nearly as great a population as before, or about 60 millions.

Such a Germany, it is generally believed, should be either partitioned into two or three pieces, or effec-

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tively decentralized. Sumner Welles is author of the best-known plan to divide Germany, into three medium-sized states. But it is notable that Germany's immediate neighbors, Benes and de Gaulle, do not believe much in this solution, and most of the international figures with whom I discussed it felt that such an arbitrary cutting-up of the Reich would provide the Germans with the strongest possible urge for reunion and another war.

Separatist Sentiment?

A high British policy-making official said that if they discovered any separatist sentiment within Germany they would certainly encourage it, as such a breaking up of this too-powerful country would be a great boon to Europe. He thought that there would be considerable such sentiment, in the Rhineland, Bavaria and perhaps Saxony; and it is being widely recalled that many prominent Western Germans, including Rathenau and the two Weimar Chancellors Marx and Curtius, favored the project for a separate Rhineland state after the last war.

But the general consensus of opinion among these experts is that the wisest solution would be decentralization of Germany, or as Vansittart puts it, "de-Prussianization", the rolling back of Prussia to the smaller and poorer territories which she controlled, around Berlin and eastward, before she expanded to the Ruhr and Rhineland in the mid-nineteenth century.

It is thought that former principalities such as Bavaria, Wuertemberg, Baden, Hesse and Saxony, which had strong local traditions up to 1918, would welcome the return of local state autonomy, while they would combat complete partition. In this connection, those who pin any faith on the rise of a new socialist Germany might reflect that it was precisely the Social Democratic regime of Weimar which carried out the most far-reaching centralization which Germany had known up to that time.

The Nazis went on from there, and sought to end particularism by crossing the boundaries of the old principalities with their new *gaue*, much as France carved up the old French regions of Normandy, Picardy, Poitou etc., into departments. How far the Nazis have succeeded in dissolving the old local patriotism and establishing full German unity is a matter of much argument. But while decentralization is worth attempting, obviously one could not put much trust in it alone to permanently weaken German war-making power.

Ludwig On Re-Education

It is much the same with the endlessly debated project for "re-educating" the German people. This is another measure which must be tried. But you cannot educate people against their will. And while we must put in controllers of German education, I was never much impressed by the idea of sending thousands of democratic teachers to try to instil, with their quaint or comical German accent, *our ideas* in the German children.

Emil Ludwig has a wise word to say on this subject, and that is that the best we can do is to try to lead the German youth back to the best minds of their own history. All the raw materials for a better German education are there, he insists; it remains to replace the false teachings of the past century with them.

To ensure that "better" Germans will have the opportunity to carry on such a work without being reviled, persecuted or assassinated by Nazi terrorists, as German internationalists were treated after 1918, it will be necessary to remove the most violent elements and exercise strong control over the whole country.

It is over the severity of the methods to be used in eliminating or restraining the most criminal elements, and the length of our occupation and control of Germany that there is the most argument. There are many good Christian people who can only find such quotations in the Bible as "Love thine enemy", and who still believe that the way to win the Germans from their war-making habits is to treat them kindly.

Others, who view history solely from an economic point of view, believe that the solution is to give the Germans a better opportunity for a good living. Sharply ranged against these proponents of a "soft" peace are those who would "wipe out the whole lot." If they were inclined to do so, they could quote from the Bible: "Smite thine enemy."

Our solution, surely, lies between the two extremes. We cannot, in fairness to Germany's victims, give the German people a good living before the former have had a chance at it. And in any case there doesn't seem the slightest chance, with the passions aroused in Russia, in Germany's victimized neighbors, and in Britain, of putting over a "soft" peace. Nor does it seem likely that we would really sterilize millions of German males, or take millions of German children away to other lands for re-education.

Let us confine ourselves to more practicable and likely measures. One proposal, put forward in all seriousness by the Russians, is for the use of several millions of Germans at forced labor, to help rebuild the ruins they have caused in the Soviet Union (and this could be applied to other ruined countries if their economies could be arranged to give full employment to their own peoples).

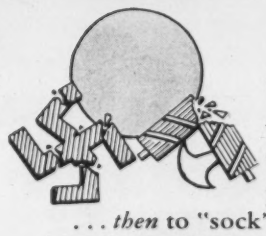
Has any better solution been offered for the handling of the brutes of the SS and Gestapo, for their masters of the Nazi Party, or the guilty industrialists and Junker landlords who backed their plan for a world war? Some have raised suspicions that Stalin would use the opportunity to indoctrinate these people and send them back to Germany to set up a Communist state. What foolishness! If he intends to encourage the setting up of a Communist Germany, these are just the elements he would want to remove and eliminate.

We must view these German elements as criminals, as murderers who must be put in confinement. There is poetic justice in making them help rebuild what they have destroyed—though this doesn't bring back to life their tens of millions of victims. And the Russians, we must admit, would make better jail-guards and task-masters than we would. They have experience in running such work-camps. The death-rate in them is pretty high, and doubtless it could be raised still further when the usefulness of the criminals had passed.

If we hope to reclaim these German elements, we are optimists indeed; we will do very well if we can reclaim the remainder, once they are freed from the terroristic domination of the most brutal part of the population.

(To be Concluded Next Week)

Modelled by Winslow Mortimer



...and then to "Sock" the "RISING SUN!"

When Hitler is finished and the "Crooked Cross" is crumbled . . . perhaps in a matter of months . . . *then* to "sock" the "Rising Sun"! For there will still be unfinished business . . . but it will be "bad business" for Hirohito. The "teamwork" that has motivated the efforts of English-speaking peoples during these trying war years, will reach its peak of endeavour. And the final spoke in a broken Axis will be battered down by hammer blows to the barbaric level from which it emerged less than a century ago.

But even before Japan is finally crushed, the "battle of transition" will be on. Unremitting pressure will continue on the battle-front and production-front. Yet, problems of the peace will assume increasing importance. This poses an immediate challenge to "Executives in Charge of the Future."

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Communists Permit But Are Against Religion

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

The practice of religion in Russia is not restricted, freedom of religion being an article of the Soviet Constitution. The Communist Party which is anti-religious combats the practise with propaganda and education.

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Davies on religion in Russia. The first appeared last week.

Moscow.

IN MY last article dealing with the Church in Russia I dealt of course only with the affairs of Greek Orthodox church. But a great deal is doing also in respect to the other churches. To deal with them the Council of People's Commissars has set up a Council on Church Religious Affairs headed by a certain Polyansky. This Council deals with Jews, Moslems, Catholics, Baptists, Old Believers and all the others of the score or more churches and religious groupings in Russia. At the time of writing I have not yet had the opportunity to meet Mr. Polyansky. However, some details of his work I have been able to obtain from the Jewish religious leaders and from the Moslems.

Just the other day I visited the large and ornate Choral Synagogue in Moscow. There, seated in a tiny office at the rear of the building, I had an hour's chat with the leader of Moscow's religious Jewish community, Samuel Solomonovich Chobrutsky.

Jews and Moslems

Chobrutsky told me that the week of the Jewish New Year, for the first time since the revolution, 50,000 Hebrew prayer books and as many religious calendars went to press, authorized by Mr. Polyansky's committee. He said that the training of Jewish rabbis is proceeding in a number of Central Asian communities, and generally indicated that the Jewish population had no complaints against its treatment in religious matters. But he gave me a piece of startling information:

"Mr. Chobrutsky," I inquired, "What about *khederim* (religious children's schools). Can you have them? Do you have them?"

"We can," he replied. "But we don't. We don't want to ask permission for them, because we think our children *will not attend* them. People start going to religious services when they get a bit older here. The young people are hard to interest."

I don't know whether this applies also to the Greek Orthodox and other churches. But if it does, it may explain the relative lack of interest on the part of the church in proselyting work among youth and children.

That the difficulties with children, by the way, fail to affect Jewish religious zeal, I was able to see for myself when during the Jewish New Year holidays, September 18 and 19 I saw thousands of Jewish people—young and old—some in military uniforms, jam the main synagogue to overflowing. There were few children. As to young men of army age, well, you won't see them in any public place in Russia. They're at the front.

Nevertheless the important thing is that the Jews are not restricted in their religious practices.

As to the Moslems, I shall let Ahund Aga Alizade Sheikh Ul Islam recently elected at the Moslem Kurultai (Congress) in Transcaucasia speak for himself. In an interview I cabled sometime ago he said:

"All my predecessors have cause to envy me who heads the Moslem board under a Soviet government. Moslems in Russia were never so free in matters of religion as under Soviet power. Since the war began all faithful Moslems like all other people in the Soviet Union have devoted all their thoughts and deeds to one end, the speedy defeat of the Fascists, that gang of tyrants and bandits that has brought the world such a burden of blood, tears and torment. Everybody who believes in Allah must fight against Fascism. Do not the words of the Holy Koran apply to Fascists?

" 'Allah hates the tyrants.' " (Chapter 38). "Throughout the whole of history there has never been a more terrible tyrant than Hitler.

" 'In the name of Allah destroy those who are destroying you.' " (Chapter 168). "The Hitlerites are destroying millions of people, amongst them many innocent women and children. Shall then our hands tremble, shall we hesitate to destroy these brutal murderers?

" 'Kill them wherever you find them: drive them from all places from which they have driven you,' demands the Koran." (Chapter 42). "This means that our Red Army in driving the Fascists from our native Soviet land is doing that which is pleasing to Allah.

" 'Accursed by the tyrants' says the Holy Koran in chapter 42. The whole world curses the Hitlerites and for many centuries their name will be pronounced with hatred. This is as it should be.

"True believers of the Moslem faith are prepared to render any moral or material support to the war. They bless their sons who go to the front and order them to do their duty to their country. The Mullahs consider that the annihilation of the Fascist is a necessity and call on all faithful to take part in this.

"We teach all true Moslems: if you work then work well; if you fight, then fight well. We send up prayers to Allah for all those who fight and work well for our country."

Thus the situation appears to summarize itself in this way: The State, that is the Soviet Government and all of its organs, in every way implements that article of the Soviet Constitution which guarantees the right to profess and practise any and all religions and . . . . anti-religious faiths. At the same time the separation of Church and State is rigorously maintained.

For the right to practise religious beliefs all Russia fights, and that of course means the ruling party, the Communist Party. But this does not mean that the Communist Party does not do its best to combat religion by propaganda and education. This seems contradictory but really is not because as we know, one can fight for someone's right to believe in something while combating that belief. SATURDAY NIGHT for example, has often expressed its opposition to Communism but has stood for the right of the Communists to exist legally under our democratic system.

Methods of Opposition

How does the Communist Party oppose religion?

In the first place by propagating "scientific precepts" which according to its theoreticians oppose religion. Thus recently the Communist Party publication *Sputnik Agitatora* ("the Agitator's Companion") wrote in an article by Doctor of Sciences G. Schmidt: "Man has arrived on earth in a most natural and not at all supernatural manner. In the old time when there were no sciences or they were in their beginning, people could not properly explain to themselves from where they appeared. Babylonians, for example, and other peoples, believed that men were made by magic from clay. This and similar explanations are anti-scientific fairy tales."

Schmidt went on to explain the Darwinian theories of the rise of man and then continued:

"From all we have said it is clear, as Engels said, 'that we humans with our body, blood and brain belong to nature and are within it.' Therefore

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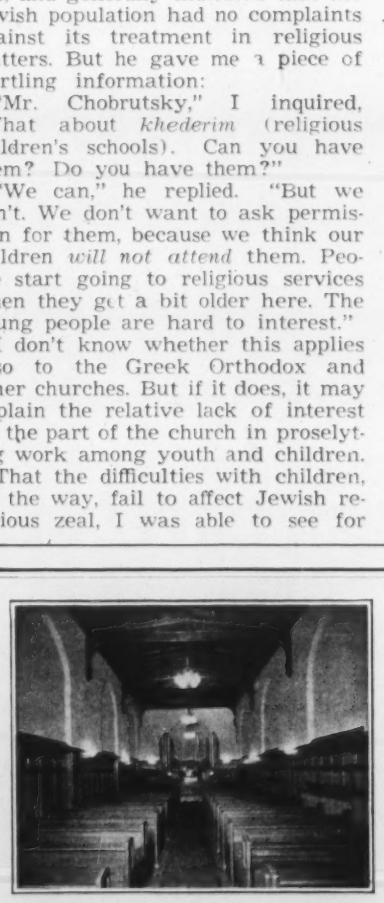

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it is incorrect to tear man away from the rest of nature and maintain that he arose apparently by magic or supernatural means. Man appeared on the basis of natural laws together with the rest of the animal world but on a definite stage of historical development ancient man progressed to the beginnings of labor activity. And this, at first not yet perfected labor activity, is what laid the foundations for the separation of man from the rest of the animal world. This separation consists in that men began to produce implements for obtaining means of life necessary to them. Upon this basis developed all other specifics of men, their ability to understand laws of nature and to utilize them and to subject natural phenomena to their own aims."

"Religious Superstition"

In the second place, of course the Communist Party opposes the spread of religion by *influencing all individuals* concerned in child education. Thus a few days ago M. Suslov, secretary of the Stavropol Provincial Committee of the Communist Party wrote a long article in the official organ of the Young Communist League *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in which he castigated teachers who "practise toleration towards religious superstition.

"Giving correct scientific understanding of the reality of surrounding manifestations of nature and human society," Suslov stated, "the school must eliminate all shortcomings from the consciousness of that portion of children who still find themselves under influences of prejudices and superstitions.

"One needn't hide the sin that even among school teachers there are people, true only a few, who during the most recent period of time have begun to demonstrate great tolerance towards religion, and cases have become somewhat more frequent of teachers holding to religious dogmas.

"Our Party's attitude towards religion is known and it, (this attitude), is unchangeable. Our party fights against religious prejudices because it stands for science and religious prejudices are anti-scientific.

"With what methods does our Party fight against religion?

'This question was well answered by M. I. Kalinin in his speech before front agitators in 1943. He said 'We persecute no one for religion. We consider it a delusion and we combat its spread.' It is necessary in this connection, in line with the demands of our party, to carefully *avoid all insult to the feelings of believers which leads only to the strengthening of religious fanaticism.*

"And it is very sad that certain of our teachers have become prisoners of religious delusions. This of course, is a direct result of weak work in the political training of teachers."

The question is put clearly enough. What we face in the Soviet Union is the toleration of religion insofar as the protection of the right of everyone to believe any religious or non-religious dogma is concerned. At the same time the Communist Party continually opposes the spread of religion by means of education and rigid insistence on separation of church and state and school and church. The statement of the head of the Jewish Community Chobrutsky gives a certain indication of who is winning this battle.

• •

Russian Church Free in Form–Not Fact

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I REALLY feel I should thank Mr. Raymond Arthur Davies for his on-the-spot verification by specific examples of my claim, made in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT of July 8, 1944 that the Russian Church must have the approval of the Soviet government on any step it contemplates, even in the purely religious field. In his article in last week's issue Mr. Davies mentions the recent establishment of a seminary of training Greek Orthodox clergy as one instance of action requiring state consent, which particular example was also mentioned in my article. I also noted the existence of the liaison body between Church and State—whose head, Georgi Karpov, SATURDAY NIGHT's correspondent interviewed—all of which pretty well refutes Mr. Davies' claim that others outside Russia have only the "haziest" notion of the relationship between Church and State there. Except that Mr. Davies has supplied colorful detail, all the facts in his article have been generally known for quite some time to the Western churches.

To me the carefully-phrased replies of Karpov, spokesman for the State Council on Russian Church affairs, when dealing with the matter of religious education in Russia, suggested that he was "cagily" steering a course through waters where he recognized the hidden shoals. For the sake of complete accuracy, I would be better satisfied if Mr. Davies will tell us explicitly when that ruling of the Soviet Constitution expressly forbidding the "teaching of religion to children or young people under 18 in a class (and which officially defines a 'class' as a group of three or more, if taught by any other than the parents of the children)," was repealed or amended to permit the unlimited group education in the priests' homes which Karpov mentioned. If the reader scrutinizes Mr. Karpov's statement on this point, I think he will discover that the priest in order to conduct such a class would have to have a child of his own to teach, which would lead us to think that the original restriction still holds.

Further on, there occurs an even more ambiguous statement, with regard to the type of group instruction which presumably could be given in the church itself. . . "such religious education must be purely 'informative'." Now Webster defines informative as imparting knowledge of any sort. Does *purely* informative mean that the religious teaching given must be factual, as for instance even history can be taught, but with what complete devitalization! And doesn't such a restriction in the religious field bar any possible interpretative or inspirational instruction.

Mr. Davies ends by pulling his most splendid rabbit from the hat—it surprised even himself, he says—when in answer to his question regarding religious propaganda he discovered that the Russian Church may print whatever it wishes. If he had read my article carefully, he would have discovered that these most recent concessions re printing of church literature were mentioned there. However, when Karpov becomes specific, he states that the church has been given "explicit permission to order any desired quantity of testaments, prayer books and liturgical books it requires." I'm certain no Western Church would consider the printing of liturgical books and prayer books as active instruments for propagating religion. As for the testaments, which admittedly can aid the propagation of religion, no church without access to its sacred books as sources of inspiration could long have any vitality. This is the absolute minimum concession to any religion.

So it seems to me that all the facts presented by Mr. Davies only reinforce my article's contention that the Church in Russia is restricted almost solely to the performance of rites (hence these recent concessions re liturgical and prayer books) and that the Soviet Government has every intention of keeping it that way, so that it may not compete in any way with Communism as a vital force in the daily lives of the people.

Toronto, Ont. MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

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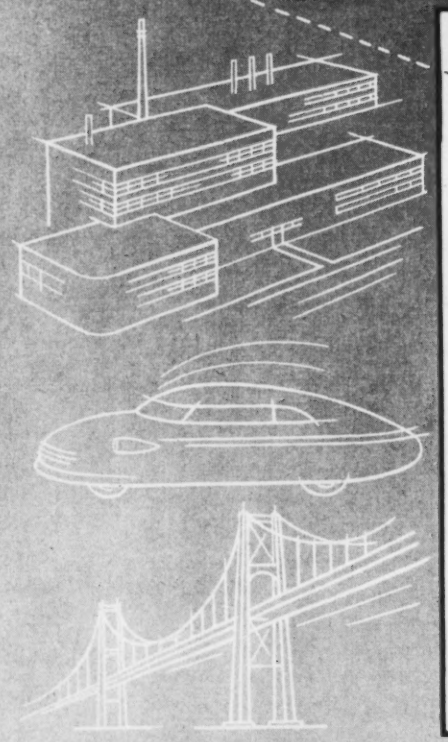

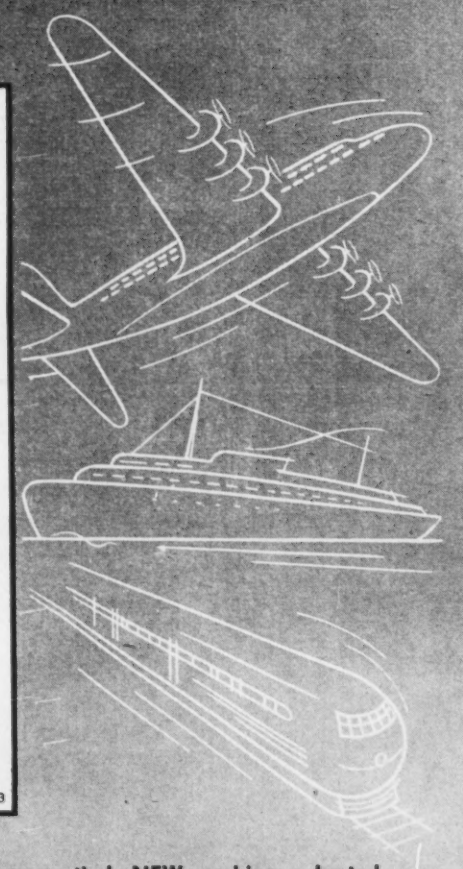

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Scientists Find All Life's Got Rhythm --- Business Using It

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

THERE is a rhythm in human affairs of about three years, three months, three weeks and three days, for which there appears to be no explanation. Many investigations have found evidence of this strange pulse beat of some unknown force but thus far no one has been able to trace it to any apparent cause. The existence of this and other rhythms in human and other affairs is pointed out by Edward R. Dewey, director of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, New York.

The length of this cycle, as calculated by Mr. Dewey, is between 40 and 41 months, with a probable exact value of 40.8 months. The latter value corresponds to the period of the rhythms in the fluctuation of the heat of the sun as measured by Smithsonian Institution stations in various parts of the world.

There is a biological cycle of about twenty-eight days and this is not very different from the moon's period of waxing and waning, or the average period of the rotation of the sun, and although the correspondence is not exact it encourages inquiries into a possible connection between these three items.

The Sun-Spot Cycle

There is also the sun-spot cycle of approximately eleven years, which wabbles back and forth over this average period, and many investigators have sought to find a connection between these epidemics of outbursts on the sun and the ups and downs in economic or other affairs on the earth. While many interesting coincidences have been found, the evidence for a direct cause-and-effect relationship has not been very convincing. Mr. Dewey, on the other hand, found little evidence that this cycle appears in any fluctuations studied by the foundation.

The 40.8-month cycle ties in with no well known, or common terrestrial or celestial phenomena such as the moon or the sun-spot cycle. Mr. Dewey presented charts indicating the operation of the 40.8-month cycle in such different fields as pig iron production and the prices of common stocks.

"This tendency for the recurrence of ups and downs at intervals of forty or forty-one months seems to be basic in our economy," said Mr. Dewey. "Out of more than 500 different kinds of economic series that have been analyzed by the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, and others who have worked in the field, I would judge that more than half show a tendency toward a rhythmic fluctuation of something like this interval."

Utility Uses Cycle

One of the big electric companies took advantage of its knowledge of this cycle when in 1936 it refrained from making any capital investments at a time when the cycle was due to hit its down grade, but in 1938, when it was at its lowest point and due to rise, it boldly made $10,000,000 capital investments.

This is a modern version of the action which was taken by the Hudson Bay Trading Company when it discovered a cyclic variation in the number of pelts brought in by trappers, Mr. Dewey pointed out.

The number of lynx skins offered annually varied from 4,000 in a poor year to 70,000 in a good year. Charting the number offered each year from 1844 to 1904, the rhythmic nature of the fluctuations became apparent. Each type of animal seemed to have a different period. Knowledge of when the peak years would occur enabled the company to keep the right amount of trading material on hand at its various stations. Mr. Dewey's analysis of the figures on lynx skins showed a clear-cut cycle of 9.75 years.

Tent Caterpillar Cycle

The catch of salmon in an eastern Canada river also shows this 9.75-year variation, but the abundance of tent caterpillars in New Jersey has a ten to eleven year period. Mice, Mr. Dewey pointed out, exhibit four-year periods of greatest abundance. The peak comes in Presidential election years, he said, and he hastened to add, "This fact indicates that correspondence in timing and time span does not necessarily have any significance."

Mr. Dewey warned against too broad generalization being drawn from any study of cycles or from too specific an application of particular cycles in the present state of our knowledge of this intriguing phenomenon. He said he was fully aware of the important value the study of cycles can have in reducing economic waste, but, he said, broader yet are the values to society through greater predictability in connection with control of disease, pest control, game management, conservation, weather forecasting and in many other fields.

The foundation, whose headquarters are at 274 Madison Avenue, New York, recently published the second edition of its 104-page directory listing nearly 400 scientists throughout the world who are engaged in the study of cycles.

It is the purpose of the foundation to act as a clearing house through which these scientists, and others working in the field, can exchange data, and to assemble a library of all available information on natural rhythms and cycles.

German forces vainly trying to stem the Allied advance which is rapidly clearing them out of the area south of the Maas river in Holland, are blowing up bridges over the many small streams which cut up the flat Dutch countryside. But sappers have been able to construct bridges at such speed that our armies' advance is not slowed up. Infantry like these are sent across first in order to give covering fire. →

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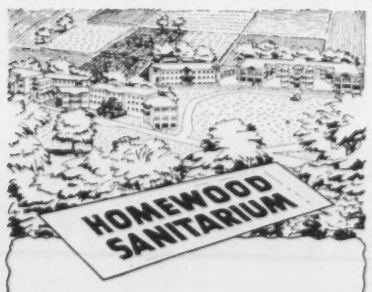

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Italy's Po Valley Is Unique in Europe

By MURRAY OULTON

A historic stage upon which much of Europe's history has been set, the Po Valley, now being liberated, has very definite characteristics.

A low-lying section of the country bordered by the Apennines and the Alps it is both very fertile and industrially wealthy. Its people are noted as among the most hard-working in Europe and in vigor and intelligence are a contrast to the Italians of the south.

GENERAL Lee's supreme object since he took over the command of the Eighth Army at the beginning of this year — to reach the great plains of the Po valley—is nearing fulfilment. Once Allied armor is fully launched into the plains it is not likely to be long before the great cities of Turin, Milan and Venice will be liberated.

It is not possible to overstate the influence of the Po on the geography, economics, and military history of Italy. More than that, it has been one of the most dominant factors in European civilization.

There is a saying that "The Po Valley has been the cockpit of Europe." It is literally true, for it has been the battlefield of the Celt, the Phoenician, the Latin and the Teuton.

In the Valley of the Po Hannibal recruited his legions before he made his first descent upon Italy proper; it was there that Caesar made his irrevocable decision by his crossing of the Rubicon — a phrase which has now passed into common parlance—thereby founding the Empire; it was there too, that the barbarians pulled the decaying Empire to pieces and where Charlemagne re-established it; and then, last century, came the most momentous event in the history of Italy since Caesar's act, the unification of the country, which was accomplished in the north.

The Po valley is unique in Europe. In the Middle Ages it became one of the two outstanding centres of city civilization of the Continent. Population was dense there, and it was linked to the other, another low-lying country, the Netherlands, by the Rhine.

Meeting of Races

Mountains and rivers have made the Po Valley what it is, cut off from the northern countries of Europe by the vast semicircle of the Alps and separated from southern Italy by the Apennines. In olden days it was not regarded as forming part of Italy at all, but was looked upon as part of Gaul. To this day French dialects are used in Piedmont, the western section of the Plain, and around the Brenner the people are markedly Teutonic in features, proving that the Plain has been a meeting place of many races.

These factors have helped to accentuate the many differences between the Italians of the North and those of the south. The Plain of Lombardy, as the central area of the Po Valley is known is the chief industrial territory in Italy, and Turin in Piedmont is second only to Milan as a centre of industry. The vigor, intelligence, and activity of the people of northern Italy contrasts strongly with the more lethargic people of the south. It is not surprising that it is in the north that Italian democracy has its strongest roots. Fascism may have silenced it temporarily, but it was never destroyed.

The artisan and the peasant are among the most hard-working in Europe, a fact which is reflected in the great industries built up in Turin and Milan, and in the intensively cultivated countryside. For craftsmanship the workers of the north are unsurpassed in Europe; they are splendid engineers, road-makers, bridge-builders and shipwrights.

Last winter our men discovered that Italy is not all sunshine, and this is certainly true of the valley of the Po. Indeed, in winter the climate is severe, and definitely colder than that of Britain. There is no doubt that this has reflected itself in the enterprising character of the people. The valley has a continental climate, in fact, much hotter in summer and colder in winter than peninsular Italy. In Milan the thermometer drops below zero at times.

For hundreds of years large areas of the Po valley have been irrigated, and many cattle are kept. The fertility of the soil is such that, in the water-meadows of the Po, it is possible to reap a crop of hay for each of eight or nine months in the year. The rice grown is some of the finest the world produces. The plain is a notable centre of the silk industry, and the sheep maintained in the foothills yield the heaviest wool crop in the country.

Because of the nearness of the mountains water-power is abundant, and it has been intensively harnessed in recent years for the electrification of the railways, for power and light. Practically every village is supplied, and almost every industry has the benefit of it. Milan and Turin are the leading centres in Italy for heavy industries, and of late years the production of cars and planes has multiplied many times.

Now that these northern plains are being freed from the Axis yoke, and will soon be under the rule of a democratic government, the outlook for its people is hopeful. With its tremendous natural resources, and an energetic population, the Valley of the Po is destined to become one of the most prosperous areas of the Continent.

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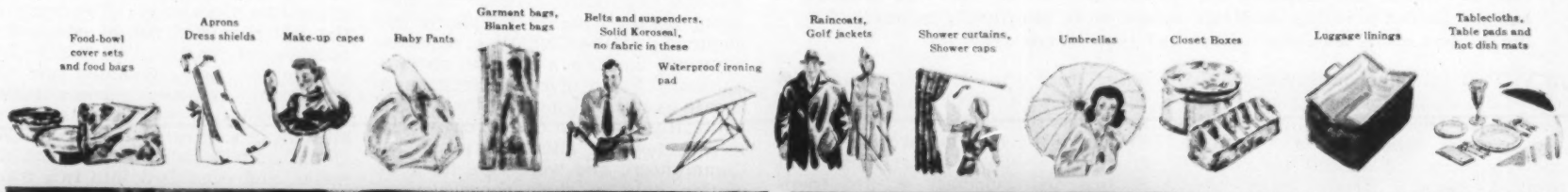

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Is Western Communism on the March Once More?

By MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

The recent upsurge of revolt in Spain and the even more recent clash of French Communists with De Gaulle's government is pretty good evidence that Western Communism, at any rate, has by no means renounced its revolutionary program, but only temporarily soft-pedalled it when Russian Communism repudiated any such designs.

With interest revived in the Spanish question, it might be of value to assay all the various elements that entered into the Civil War in Spain. Unquestionably Spain was slated for reform, particularly land reform. What the majority of Spanish people wanted was security, but the parties favoring moderate reform were completely submerged in the violent clash between radical and reactionary elements.

OUT of the blue on Sunday night, October 22, for no reason apparent at the time, the radio carried the eye-witness report of a Canadian newspaperman, which specifically denied rumors from Paris that French F.F.I., admittedly strongly leftist, were creating disturbances in south-west France and acting generally in a high-handed manner. But a most curious sequel, coming hot on the foot of that specific denial, was news the following morning that Spanish Maquis had penetrated as much as ten miles over the frontier of Spain and engaged in skirmishes with General Franco's army. Admittedly too, the Maquis had been equipped with British and American weapons supplied by the French Forces of the Interior, who freed the Spaniards from internment in France and evidently wished them "God-speed," or whatever it is that Communists wish their compatriots when sending them forth in the cause of Revolution.

Now it would be most pretentious for anyone to lay claim to full and completely authoritative information on the exact situation in Spain during the Civil War (1936-1939), when the Republican Government was overthrown and Franco's Fascist government established, for the reason that nothing wholly unbiased (despite dozens of eye-witness accounts that have made print since that time) has come out of Spain. But it is now generally conceded that Franco won because he was backed by arms, planes and thousands of troops supplied by Hitler and Mussolini, although correspondingly, but in nothing like so large a number, Communists outside Spain flocked to join the Republican forces. The majority of the Spanish people in the beginning of the Civil War, at least, were not backing a proletarian revolution. From divers indications it is safe to say that most of them were politically unaware of current world trends toward either Fascism or Communism, and were ripe for revolution only in their consciousness that Spain's social and economic order was in crying need of reform, particularly Land Reform.

For while three-quarters of Spain's population of 24½ millions depended upon agriculture for a living, only one-third of the land cultivated was owned by the peasants. Spain was still in bondage to the feudal system of land tenure and the grandees and the church, numbering less than 1/500th of the population, controlled more than half the total land surface. Yet the small farmer, holding average units of about 12 acres, paid more than half the taxes levied on the land. The position of hired farm labor was even worse; the average wage for a twelve to fourteen hour day was around 70c. It was this incredible impoverishment of the Spanish farming population that led to the revolt which established the Spanish Republic in 1931.

Spain Not Industrialized

In the first election the same year, although the Socialists were successful in winning the most seats, no party had a majority. The party of the left consisted not of one, but a number of parties, of which the Communist was certainly not the strongest. Actually Spain's industrial population was less than two million, concentrated largely in Catalonia and the mining areas of Asturias, and organized into two trade unions, each with around one million members. However, it was in the industrialized areas that the beginning of revolt was launched, for here were provided the facilities for organization of the parties of reform and the start of that organized girding of republican forces for the fight against the reactionary nobility, the Army and the Church.

The Civil War in Spain was therefore staged originally between two minority groups, one the party of reform, the other of reaction, each of them seeking to enlist the support of the millions of dissatisfied peasants who constituted the bulk of Spain's population, and who, except for some sections, were wholly unorganized. Land Reform however was not implemented fast enough by the first Parliament (1931) under the Republic and the politically-inept peasantry were bamboozled into believing that they could get what they wanted by supporting the party of the right. But with the reactionaries once again in power (election of 1933) reform was completely sidetracked and when the Trade Unionists in the north revolted in 1934, the uprising was cruelly and inhumanly put down by imported Moorish troops. This crisis brought the downfall of the reactionary government.

But now the peasants were beginning to realize in what direction they must move, and supported the Popular Front, actually a union of the Socialist, Communist and Syndicalist parties, who sponsored a definite but limited program of reform. With the support of the peasants this party carried 277 seats — the right and centre winning only 164. It is interesting to note that while the Popular Front won an absolute majority of the seats, it totalled a bare majority of the votes cast—4,838,449 as compared with 4,446,251 polled by the right and centre.

Die Was Cast

But with the political defeat of the Reactionaries, the die was cast for Civil War. They would fight—and did. Within 6 months of the election they organized a military revolt to overthrow the Republic, whose constitutionally-elected representatives had barely got down to the business of re-implementing the Land Reform law of 1932.

Just how far the Communist members would have continued to support the moderate and democratically-constituted reform program will now never be known.

Certain it is that many of the social measures and reforms sponsored by the Popular Front—unemployment, old age and health insurance—were not more radical than similar measures supported by the right wing of the British Labor Party, but in the Republic's expropriation of many of the large estates, although payment was made on a fair basis of their assessment value, there is more than a suggestion of the familiar practices of Communism. Drastic as was the need for land reform in Spain, this expropriation of private property (the Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of Liberation proposes to carry out the identical policy in Poland) was the signal in Spain for the armed uprising of the landowners, supported by the army and the Church. The result was—their land was forthrightly confiscated without payment; collective farms were organized, together with Agricultural Unions to which all had to belong. The force of the reactionary attack had served to unify the popular part-

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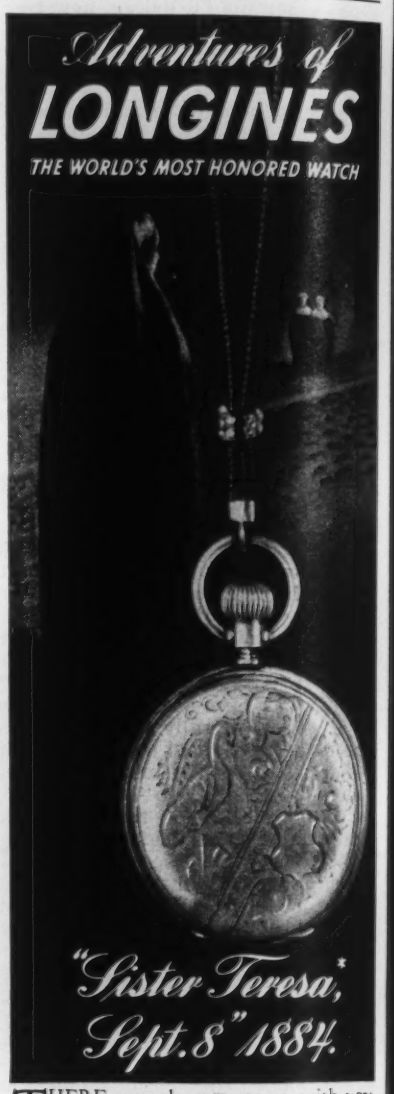

THERE recently came to us, with a gracious letter, a chased, silver Longines watch. Inside the back of the watch was engraved "Sister Teresa, Sept. 8, 1884". This Sister of the Church was a professor in a Western University. For more than half a century, her Longines watch had timed the beginning and end of classes and other details of a busy, peaceful, and useful life. ¶ We make Longines watches as well as we know how to keep good time. And we make them well, to last careful owners for many years. It is to us a source of satisfaction to learn from time to time, as from this letter, that we succeed so well. Longines watches, indeed, keep good time, for a long, long time.

*From documents in our files

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ies and strengthen the influence of the radical left.

It is also perfectly evident that the Popular Front government favored State control of industry, and shortly after July 1936, the worker's unions took control of factories and transportation, trains, trams, buses and even taxicabs in Catalonia, with factory councils assuming the duties of Boards of Directors.

In any case the moderates who were equally alienated by the extreme policies of both the right and the left were completely swept away in the torrent of Civil War. This should be a lesson for the democracies. For neither Fascists nor Communists have any use for moderates who favor democratic means of implementing reform. Both of them, a writer in *Fortune*, has declared, represent excess of State-ism, inherently opposed to democratic institutions and both openly sponsor the use of force to establish their respective dictatorships.

So in Spain, so much blood was shed by both sides, so many incredible atrocities were perpetrated that the outside world has found it difficult to assay the major issues involved. But it is significant that the first militia unit to enter the People's Republican Army (an army largely untrained, with practically no arms since Spain has no armament industries of its own) was the Communist Fifth Regiment, already organized in the industrialized areas. How much force the Communists were prepared to use cannot be determined. Communism did not get the chance to expose its complete hand in Spain, but history will register the irrefutable fact that the reactionaries in precipitating Spain into the bloodiest of Civil Wars enlisted the aid of that infamous pair, Hitler and Mussolini. 85,000 Italian troops were shipped into Spain.

Facts Fairly Obvious

But this more recent flare-up there will have to be judged from certain facts which are fairly obvious. First: that Communist sympathizers outside Spain armed and supported the guerillas who renewed the fighting there. The support of the F.F.I. and the recent broadcast from Moscow, quoting the authoritative Soviet publication *War and the Working Classes* and asserting that the future security of Europe "requires that the hotbed of Fascist infection in Spain be wholly liquidated," seems to indicate that the cause of world revolution is far from repudiated by Communism.

Right now the protagonists are jockeying for position. How long will the De Gaulle government, who recently received a kind pat on the back from Moscow, hold that approval if it persists in resuming diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain? At this time it is extremely doubtful if Spain too should be embroiled in a conflict which, in its broader aspects, judging from recent developments in the Balkans, looks like a resumption of the "no holds barred" battle between Communism and any factions, be they Fascist or otherwise, whose political ideologies happen to differ from their own. Certainly the word Fascist is a much-overworked "tag", which was applied indiscriminately to Finnish Mannerheim, Mihailovitch in Yugo-Slavia and the Polish Government in Exile.

But perhaps the most significant note in the Moscow broadcast was the forthright accusation that Russia's western Allies were adopting a "soft" attitude toward Spain. This is all the more remarkable when we remember that anything emanating from the Russian radio or press cannot be otherwise than in agreement with Soviet policy and with the full approval of the Russian government.

Whereas a large proportion of the free Allied press, while extremely concerned as to Poland's fate in the face of Russia's still apparently unchanging policy to recognize only the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of Liberation, exercised considerable restraint in its comment in order not to embarrass Allied efforts to reach a compromise with Russia on the matter, the Russian press does not and never has hesitated to come out loudly and vociferously against any and every policy it may choose to attack.

Not Soviet's Business

In the case of Spain at the present time, this is one situation in which the Soviet press might at least "shet its mouf", especially since Spain is in no manner within the Soviet "sphere of influence" nor in any likelihood of endangering Soviet "security."

If the majority of Spaniards want Communism—well and good, they're entitled to make that choice, just as we are, but whether Britain is prepared to see Communism established in Spain by external agencies is an entirely different matter, especially in view of the most recent developments in France. From these it would appear that De Gaulle's recent rather astonishing statement advocating nationalization of certain industries was an attempt to conciliate French Communists who have finally shown their hand by refusal to disband their "Patriotic Militia" and demanding that it be given "legal status."

If these be the methods of peaceful penetration, who knows where the next Committee of Liberation may appear — in Canada, for instance?

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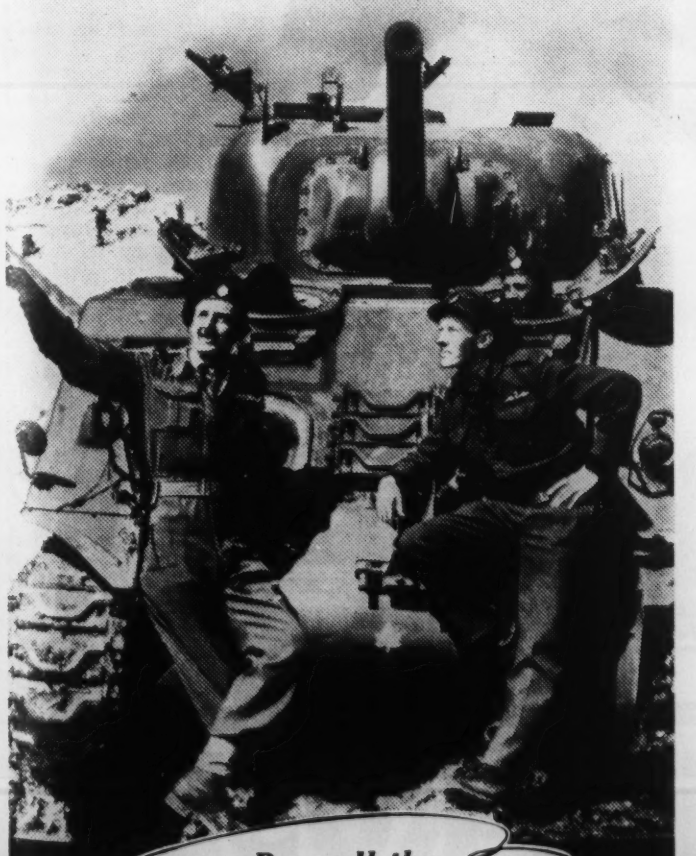

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The State: In Theory, Practice, Prospect

By STANLEY McCONNELL

The present trend toward increasing state controls and government by Order-in-Council was the subject of warnings by members of the Canadian Bar Association at their 27th annual meeting held in Toronto.

In this, the second article in the present series, the writer draws the distinction between the legitimate sphere of the state and its currently expanded powers as being that between a regulatory, and a directive, function.

To accept the trend as inevitable is to lose control of events and submit to a structural change in our society. A possible escape from this dilemma, he suggests, is a closer examination of the proximate cause—economic unbalance—and the controls designed to correct it.

LOUIS XIV found it easy to identify himself with the state since he exercised all its powers. "I am the state", he said. The citizen who lives today in what we are pleased to call a democracy finds it increasingly difficult.

The theory that the foundation of the state is a social contract did not originate with Hobbes and Rousseau. Several centuries before the Christian era Chuang Tzu, a Chinese sage, expressed it tersely: "Society is an agreement of a certain number of families and individuals to abide by certain customs."

In the 17th and 18th centuries this doctrine of the state-contract came into violent opposition with that of abolutism, with the incidental loss of some heads. By its assertion of the sovereignty of the people it became the building principle of the democratic state and found its most articulate expression in the framing of the American constitution.

It has remained for the 20th century to challenge that principle while still retaining its outer political forms. The conception of the state is gradually changing from that of a legislative and regulating body to that of positive control of individual acts and relationships. It is important to examine this change in its historical context.

But Two Principles

There are but two principles of social masonry—overhead control and voluntary agreement. From the beginning of human societies they have been in conflict. To the second principle the industrial age gave its widest expression. It permitted the solid mass of the feudal order, liberated the body and the mind, expanded and fluidized all relationships.

The two principles do not necessarily conflict when confined to their proper spheres. In winning a war, in managing a business, in realizing a specific objective, the principle of overhead control is indispensable. Even the individual artist must have complete control of his mediums and mode of expression. The evolution of the democratic state was the process of curbing and balancing the overhead directive principle by that of voluntary agreement and equal rights.

One might visualize the democratic state as a great circle within which exist innumerable organizations from the private home, formerly said to have been a man's castle, through a wide range of personal, business, religious, labor, educational and political associations, all based on voluntary agreement, with the government as official referee to preserve the balance of rights. Within each unit or group the directive principle, based on special knowledge, skill or acquired position, comes into play.

In the interplay of these principles may be found the key to our present-day ideological mystery. The reciprocal principle is one of balanced, voluntary relationships within the rules of the road, with freedom to accept or reject the authoritarian principle in employment and other contractual relations. It is the yeast of a dynamic, growing economy of diversified ends, permitting of free movement in voluntary associations entered into and terminated by choice or agreement. Under a great emergency, as in wartime, it may be temporarily suspended.

The primary function of government is to safeguard this principle. Its role is not to direct the citizen into positive actions, but to prescribe the limits within which he is free to act. In doing so, its purpose should be to allow the fullest possible liberty of action consistent with the equal rights of others. The distinction has been well defined by Walter Lippmann: "Thus in a free society the state does not administer the affairs of men. It administers justice among men who manage their own affairs."

Retrograde Movement

When we turn from theory to practice, we are aware of a retrograde movement. The editor of *Fortune* (Sept., 1943) comments, "we are convinced that certain forces that have long been at work in our economy are pushing us, now with accelerated speed, into something fundamentally different from the kind of democratic society that has been distinctively our own." The acceleration is attributed by the writer to "the nightmare of gigantism," the rise of the great corporation and of other large economic groups such as labor and farm unions, co-operatives and trade associations. It has been further accelerated by wartime controls, many of which are likely to be continued into the peace years under the disturbed conditions of rehabilitation and possible new emergencies of the transition period.

Meanwhile there is a growing sense of a lack of control of the forces in play. Those who see the collectivist state as the desirable pattern seek to hasten events and set up the state as universal landlord, employer and provider. One of the greatest illusions of our time is the idea that such a pattern is compatible with a democratic regime. Assume for the moment that the state has become the supreme directive authority of all business enterprise. Within the great circle in which it formerly preserved the voluntary reciprocal principle, it has now become the sole agent of the directive principle with none to limit or question its powers. Where then is democracy?

The evolution of democracy preceded by way of economic freedoms—the right of freehold property, freedom of contract, including the right to dispose of one's labor—to the political freedoms of speech, assembly and the electoral franchise. The retrograde movement is as clearly marked. As the economic freedoms are gradually impaired and rescinded, political forms will become an empty shell.

Why the Reversal?

On what ground are we asked to reverse this evolution of two centuries and to vest supreme directive power in the state? When the wartime emergency passes, it will be on the ground of a continuing emergency, economic insecurity. In its baldest terms, we are saying to ourselves or others are saying for us that at the moment when technical mastery has reached its highest peak as demonstrated by wartime production we must surrender the reciprocal principle of equal rights and accept the directive at the hands of government, the traditional guardian of our freedom, as we moved toward the complete authoritarian state.

For this we shall be offered compensations. There will be unemployment and health insurance, paid out of compulsory contributions and taxation. There will be family allowances, subsidies to various groups, public works, rehabilitation projects, bigger and better budgets, accompanied by higher administrative costs. Meanwhile all areas of personal initiative and voluntary association will contract as we try to accustom ourselves to the encroachment of the state and its officials in all our private affairs.

Somewhere along the road we shall discover that we have paid too much for our security whistle. The onus for this will lie upon no specific individual or government. Given the conditions, the economic unbalance, the unemployment, the inability of the people to provide for their own needs, governments must step out of their constitutional role, play the part of Santa Claus and deal with the situation as best they can.

Yet the failure to release power under the voluntary principle, of which economic and social disorders are the symptoms, is the failure of all the people, for which all will pay as the free atmosphere of the social contract, which it is the primary duty of all governments to uphold, gives way to the feudal rigidity of a directive order under the euphonism of a planned economy.

It is a failure to meet the great imperative of this age, the integration of the two organizing principles of a social order, one economic, the other political, and involves a far-reaching structural change in the form of our society. The directive principle in the political sphere is the element common to all totalitarian systems. Against such power the umbrella of democratic procedure will be as ineffective as Chamberlain's umbrella at Munich.

War or Revolution

To curb it there are two alternatives—war or revolution. In an age which has raised power to the nth degree, they are almost foredoomed to failure. In two world wars it has required the weight of the Western Hemisphere to redress the balance of the Old World. In both the balance turned on a hair with the totalitarian system finding lodgment and support in the Argentine in the present war. With Europe and China as its proving grounds, the imagination can easily visualize a world in which that principle has finally prevailed.

As the second world war draws to its close, this problem now looms in its true perspective. To seek a solution in the political sphere by accentuating the present trend is to invite a third world war incalculable in its outcome. On the economic side, it is to beg the central question of the release of power in a system of free movement and enterprise. On the political, it is to surrender the possibility of the control and balanced distribution of power in the age upon which we are now entering.

Before the gap between the state's expanding powers and democratic techniques becomes too great to be spanned, it would be well to examine both present and projected controls in relation to those "certain forces which have been at work in our economy" which threaten to alter its basic structure, to bar the long-established right of personal contract with its higher involvement of freedom of association and to confuse and distort all functional lines between public and private spheres of action.

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German Propaganda Did an About-Turn

By MICHAEL POWER

Taking the German propaganda campaign in Brussels as an example, Mr. Powers sees Dr. Goebbels' efforts in the occupied countries as not having been a great success. The campaign centred on old themes, many of them being played in the same old way. And the same campaign is now being turned against the German people.

A LITTLE from the centre of Brussels stands a big house. Soon after the liberation of the city a raiding party proceeded there to investigate. The birds had flown in haste. They left behind an extraordinary array of propaganda tools.

The building housed the Brussels branch of Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry. Though Germany's manpower shortage was so acute, the Ministry in Brussels employed 300 men. They were on a Priority Number One job.

Three themes dominated the Brussels propaganda.

These Jews; they'll get you yet—with the help of the Bolsheviks;

Germany can take it.

Come and work in Germany and get rid of your domestic worries.

The first theme was lavishly illustrated with posters of grotesque-looking Jews and Bolsheviks marching against Europe. Particular attention, however, was devoted to the Belgian patriots, the White Army.

Ineffective Propaganda

What happened during the liberation phase in Belgium, and the success and extent of the White Army are a commentary on the inefficacy of this kind of propaganda when unaccompanied by military success.

The Germany-can-take-it line was most unimaginative: the usual picture of before and after bombing; the usual church bell lying in the ruins, captioned "military objective"; the bombed hospitals, flats and palaces; and the usual group of smiling bombed-out. It avoids showing people in distress and gives no impression of the extent of the bomb damage.

The Germans here were clearly suffering from their own propaganda reputation of invincibility. They dared not show what happened in an Allied air attack. So they did not get even the propagandist value out of being bombed that proved so helpful to morale in Britain during the blitz.

The Germans sought to reinforce their point in other ways. They reprinted in large quantities a letter written by the Belgian Cardinal van Roey denouncing "terror-bombing". By way of illustration they put in photographs of King Leopold, the alleged picture of the execution of the Tsar in 1917, and destruction in Normandy.

The third theme—possibly the most important from the immediate need of the Reich—was the propaganda for workers to go to Germany. Every kind of publicity was adopted. Simple strips of picture showed the troubles of an unemployed man contrasted with his happiness once he went to work in the Reich. Elaborate books of photographs showed nothing but smiling maidens and virile young men in perfect surroundings (always with deep and comfortable shelters).

Britain's "Devilish Plots"

Almost amusing is the unholy respect the Goebbels propaganda boys had for their British counterpart. They imagine the most devilish plots.

Typical is a book of which large supplies were available in Brussels. It was called Strategy and Tactic of British War Propaganda. This was supposed to be the revelation of the full story how the British did it and how the Germans ought to counter it.

The whole thing turned out to be a rehash of a book published in Great Britain by an individual who before the war was dissatisfied with the way things were being done and suggested certain lines of approach. The German author, Dr. Wilhelm von Kries, accepts every proposal in this book as part of the Master Plan to beat Germany by propaganda with which we entered the war.

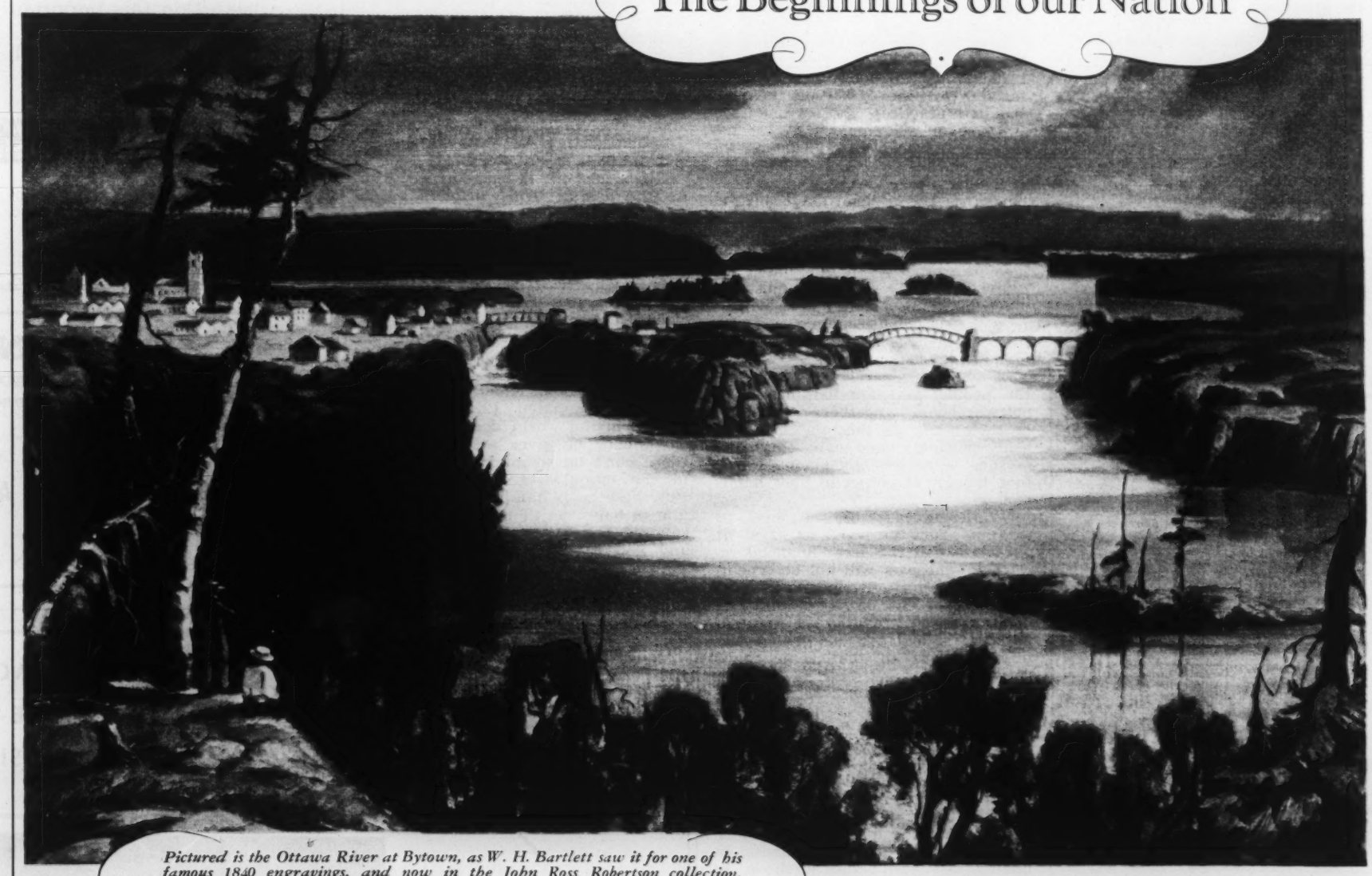
It might interest von Kries to know that British political warfare against Germany at the beginning of the war was in the hands of a vast department of two, operating from a converted barn in the English countryside; they had no telephone, and the newspapers arrived a day late.

However, things have changed. German propaganda is now, as in 1933, directed first at the Germans. The same terrors threatened against France and this country a little time ago are now held over the heads of the Germans.

They are being told they will be deported to Russia. They are being shown faked photographs purporting to illustrate the mutilation of German prisoners in the United States. And they are being warned that a terrible fate awaits them if they weaken in the face of the Allied advance.

Battle in the East: The Russians launching a large scale drive aimed at Budapest in Hungary are using tanks to cover their infantry advance.

The Beginnings of our Nation



Pictured is the Ottawa River at Bytown, as W. H. Bartlett saw it for one of his famous 1840 engravings, and now in the John Ross Robertson collection, Toronto Public Libraries. To the left is Bytown, now Ottawa, with what is now Parliament Hill standing out prominently. To the right is what is now Hull, Quebec.

THIS was Bytown in 1840, fourteen years before it became the city of Ottawa, and seventeen years before it was chosen Capital of the Canadas by Queen Victoria. In 1867, when the Dominion from sea to sea was born, Ottawa became the heart and brain of a new young giant amongst nations.

If Bartlett could return in 1944 to do an etching of the present-day scene, what wonders a century would have performed for his amazed eyes! All the greatness of the Twentieth Century would sweep upon his eager pen and he would depict for us a new Canada, a Canada Unlimited, a Canada of which the men and women in Bytown a hundred years ago must have dreamed, as they broke for us the trails of nationhood.

Those who live in the shadows of our Parliament today have a vision, too, a vision that encompasses a century hence, when a Canada Unlimited shall be a leader in world trade and an influence for good amongst the free congregation of world nations living forever in peace and amity one with the other . . . a Canada Unlimited where Science and Art and Brotherhood have combined to make from sea to sea a shining light of hope to dim even the brave faith in our Future we now possess.

Today, because we love our land and want it untarnished for our children and our children's children, we fight a total war on the battlefronts of the world and at home. For many of us, our share in this total War and in the Peace lies in our buying and holding more and more Victory Bonds, more and more War Savings Certificates and Stamps. They are our open sesame to the future of a Canada Unlimited.

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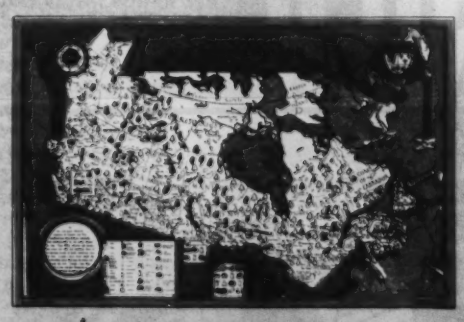


~ Canada Unlimited ~

F-181

THE LONDON LETTER

Lord Woolton Believes There Are Better Joys Than Making Money

By P. O'D.

LORD Woolton is not a good politician—thank Heaven! We have lots of good politicians, but very few men with his genius for organization and administration. Neither have we many men in public life with the courage to come out flatly with unpopular truths. He has that kind of courage. When he has a brick to drop, he drops it with a magnificent unconcern as to the number of corns it may land on. The more corns the better, in fact.

Lately he has been dropping some salutary bricks in connection with the great new plans for social insurance. Can we afford them? he asks. Certainly we can afford them. Otherwise the Government wouldn't be going on with them. But . . . . and here he reaches around for a nice heavy brick with sharp edges.

"We can afford them, and we shall realize them, if we are prepared to work for them. All this prosperity that we now see is artificial. We are living on credit. The prospect for the future is one of hard toil—one of constant and unremitting toil for a generation." A whole generation, mark you!

Pointing out that this country is primarily an industrial one, and that the sole hope for its economic future lies in the development of its industrial capacity to the full, Lord Woolton proceeds to drop a few more rectangular chunks of baked clay where he thinks they will do most good. To employers he points out that the Government will not tolerate in any industry the sort of restrictions which impede the free flow of goods and which attempt to stabilize prices at the expense of output. A sharp eye, in fact, on "rings" and "gentlemen's agreements"—whether made by gentlemen or not.

Lord Woolton is too shrewd a man, however, and his knowledge of British industry is too comprehensive, for him to believe that all these restrictive practices are on one side, the side of the employers. He has also a few bricks to drop among the employed.

"There are trade-union practices," he warns them, "that have just as serious an effect upon the volume of production, the volume of employment, and the standard of living, as have the practices found among industrialists." These, too, must be given up, if the country is to win its long battle for economic security. And the Trade Union Congress demanding a 40-hour week!

By way of general warning to all the people who are looking for a postwar boom—and there are plenty of them—he lets this one fall, probably causing a good many optimistic persons to go hopping about on one foot, holding the other in their hands and wincing horribly.

"Whatever may be the level of taxation after the war," he says, "it is certain that the great financial rewards of the past will not be repeated in the future. Business men can no longer depend on the stimulus of making and keeping great wealth". And the significant, the grimly significant word in that sentence is "keeping".

But Lord Woolton is no mere prophet of gloom. If he were, he would not exert half the influence he does. He is, in fact, a great optimist, with his feet firmly on the ground, but with his eyes constantly fixed on far and bright horizons.

"There are other rewards than wealth," he tells his hearers. "There is great joy in building business, in finding new and better methods, in harnessing the new discoveries of science to the service of production—and of mankind. The commercial prosperity of Britain will be your reward. Get ready to adventure forth. Get ready to travel the world over in search of trade. Such were the merchant venturers who made Britain in the past".

And such, let it be said, is Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction in His Majesty's Government. A big man in a big job!

Unions Aren't Different

Probably in no country in the world is labor so highly and so extensively organized as in this country, where trade unionism first began, back in the later decades of the eighteenth century. But apparently there is still a long way to go in the matter of organization.

For 20 years and more the leaders of the trade-union movement have been trying to bring about a reduction in the number of unions, and so prevent overlapping and competition between them, and thus increase efficiency and unity of action. During the past year they have been trying especially hard—in view of possible difficulties and emergencies in the postwar period. But, in a report recently published, they had to admit that basic structural changes are for the present impracticable.

The difficulties in the way of amalgamation—which they state with an admirable frankness—are chiefly, the fear on the part of unions that they will lose their identity and autonomy, differences in scales of contribution and benefit, the dislike of strong unions for pooling their resources with weak ones, conflicting policies, and the difficulty of finding jobs for officials. There is, in addition, the natural conservatism of the British workingman, and his hatred of change—especially any change in the direction of greater regimentation.

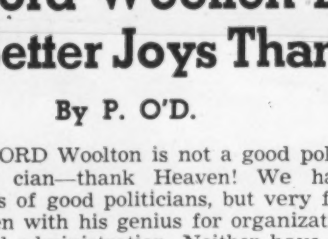
It is an interesting list of reasons, which shows that the internal workings of trade-unionism are much the same as the internal workings of most other large-scale institutions in democratic countries. There is a lot of familiar human nature in that list—for instance, the bit about finding jobs for officials. Officials seem all to belong to the same blood-group.

London House Gets Support

London House, not far from the new headquarters of London University, was established in 1930 as a residence for Dominion students. Already a great deal has been accomplished. The dining-hall, library, and common rooms are in use, as well as a certain amount of bedroom accommodation. Before the war some 800 Dominion students were at different times in residence there.

Since then it has been turned over to the use of army officers. But there is still a great deal to be done, if the original plan is to be carried out, and accommodation provided for a house-population of 300 students. The trustees, in fact, estimate that no less than £750,000 will be needed to complete the work, and an appeal for funds has been made.

It may seem a lot of money to try to collect these days, but already that universal provider, Lord Nuffield, has donated £225,000 of it. Where in the world does he get all the money he gives away? Surely there can't be so much profit, even in the manufacture of motor-cars. But there he is handing out the bullion in bales, as though it were just salvage paper. And so this great and good cause is off to a flying start—jet-propelled! It deserves the fullest support.



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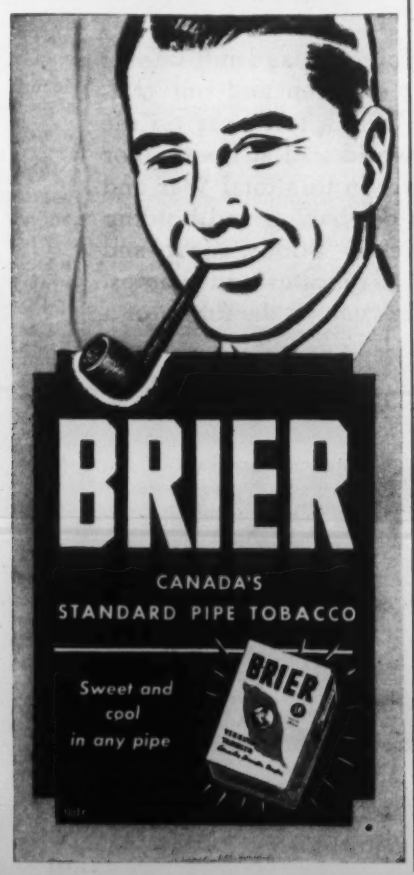

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TIME THE WORLD

What Form of Police Will be Acceptable?

By S. MACK EASTMAN

Taking into account the disagreement between nations on the form of the proposed international police force, the writer suggests a comparatively small constabulary force of air-borne infantry. Such a force would not be large enough to be a threat to peace in itself and would be less dangerous than an air corps.

Dr. Eastman was connected for many years with the League of Nations and the International Labor Office in Geneva.

ACCORDING to newspaper reports the conference at Dumbarton Oaks has agreed on the necessity of placing force at the disposal of the new world organization. Had British and American delegates to the Peace Conference of Paris been able to accept the same principle twenty-five years ago, the Second World War would probably have been averted.

Apparently Great Britain and the United States are unwilling to join in the creation of an international police force, a project bristling with difficulties and dangers, but are proposing that States-Members hold at the disposal of the future Council ear-marked contingents. The Russians are said to favor the formation of an international military Air Corps composed of volunteers from the member states.

At Paris in 1919 and again at Geneva in 1932, the chief objections urged by Anglo-Saxons to various French plans for a League force of all arms, were the difficulties of agreement as to location and command. In the same line of thought, Mussolini's representative, Baron Aloisi, expressed the fear (February 2, 1933) that "these specialized armies might become a threat to peace" or inspired with the ambitions of "Pretorian Guards." If it were assumed that the police force in question was to be strong enough by itself to halt an aggressor, there would be obvious elements of justice in these criticisms and hesitations.

Objections to Air Corps

An air corps might evoke the further objections that the less industrialized States could hardly make good their claim to a proportionate share in it, and that its very first act would almost certainly have to be violent, that is, an act of war.

During the Peace Conference of Paris, and at different times during my long sojourn in Geneva, I suggested somewhat diffidently to experts of various nations that there might conceivably be another method of approach to the problem. Would it not be possible to imagine a very small but representative *infantry* police force, an *air-borne* world-constable, symbolical by its composition of the ultimate total might of all the members of the League? None of these officers admitted any technical obstacle; some said their governments would not go so far; others found it a reasonable first step.

The advantages in favor of such a conception would be several. The difficulties of location and the fears of military domination would disappear. The central Council would have at its instant service a symbol of its authority in the realm of defence. The "constable" would not boast that it could vanquish a fully prepared and determined aggressor, but it would probably deter incipient aggression by being thrown in time across the path of the intending lawbreaker.

The Japanese warlords in 1931 and Mussolini in 1935 would have felt much greater respect for an armed constable, backed undoubtedly by public opinion and public emotion in the participating countries, than they showed for the juridical condemnations of a powerless Geneva Assembly. The man in the street is largely indifferent to platonic pronouncements and the abstract principles of international law, but his blood would boil if his countrymen in the little police force were murdered in the performance of their duty by international gangsters; and the "ear-marked contingents" would be dispatched without argument or delay, at the call of the Council. The Constable would be the ignition key which sets the whole machine in motion. It would provide the "immediate and automatic" Sanction so vigorously advocated at Geneva by Litvinoff from 1936 to 1938.

Lesser Powers Protected

Again, each nation could be represented in such a world constabulary proportionately to its "functional" importance, and the lesser Powers would be the constant collaborators of the Big Four or Five in the daily task of safeguarding the peace. They would thus lose their fear of becoming merely occasional participants in the life of the Organization. One might hope from recent observations of our Prime Minister and other Canadian leaders, that such an idea would prove congenial to Canada's future foreign policy.

Finally a small, symbolical police force would imply a modest pooling of sovereignties for common defence, a slight centralization of authority in the executive Council, a first derogation from the absoluteness of our sacrosanct national sovereignties which, as Immanuel Kant pointed out a century and a half ago, constitute the chief barrier to the development of fruitful co-operation among the peoples. Each move and each useful act of the "world constable" would redound to the credit of the World Authority; the successful functioning of the former would increase the organic strength of the latter. And both being by definition Servants of the Law, we should have taken one step toward the achievement of that "Freedom from Fear" without which our best-laid plans for Reconstruction will surely come to grief.

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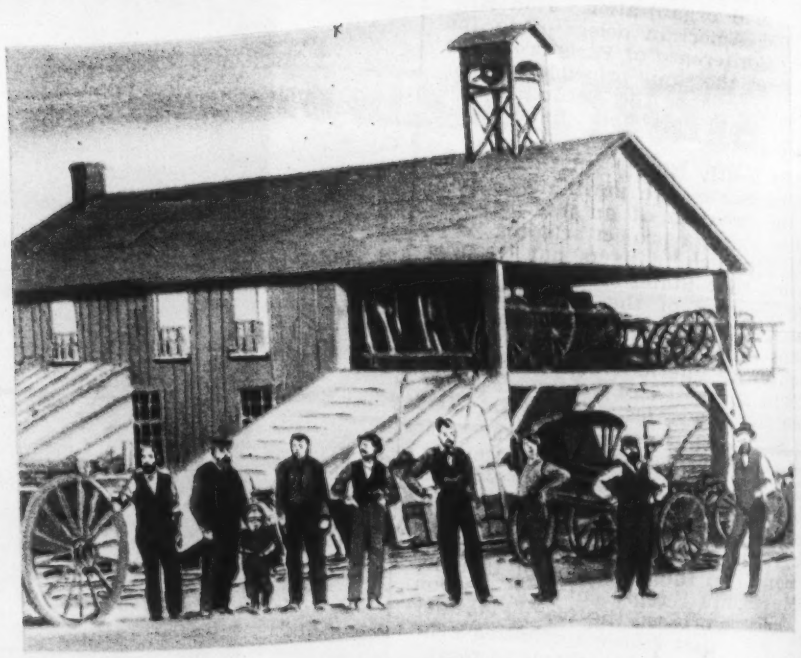
GROWING UP W



An early print of the original McLaughlin plant and staff at Enniskillen, Ontario. Second from left is the late Robert McLaughlin, founder of the company which is today General Motors of Canada.

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In the year 1869 there seemed little to justify man's faith in a glorious future for the Dominion of Canada.

But men there were who *did* have faith . . . who believed the stumbling child would some day walk erect—a nation, powerful, popu- lous, integrated—with humming factories and easily accessible markets.

In the village of Enniskillen, Durham County, Ontario, one o these men, the late Robert McLaughlin, expressed this faith in action launched a carriage shop, staked *his* future on Canada's.

With the pride and endeavour of true craftsmen, he and fou employees laboured together to build wagons and carriages as sk

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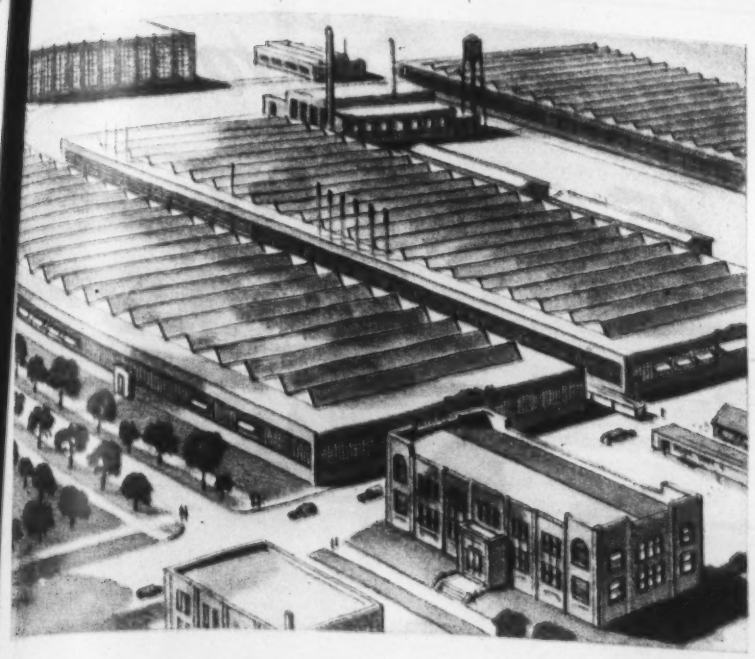


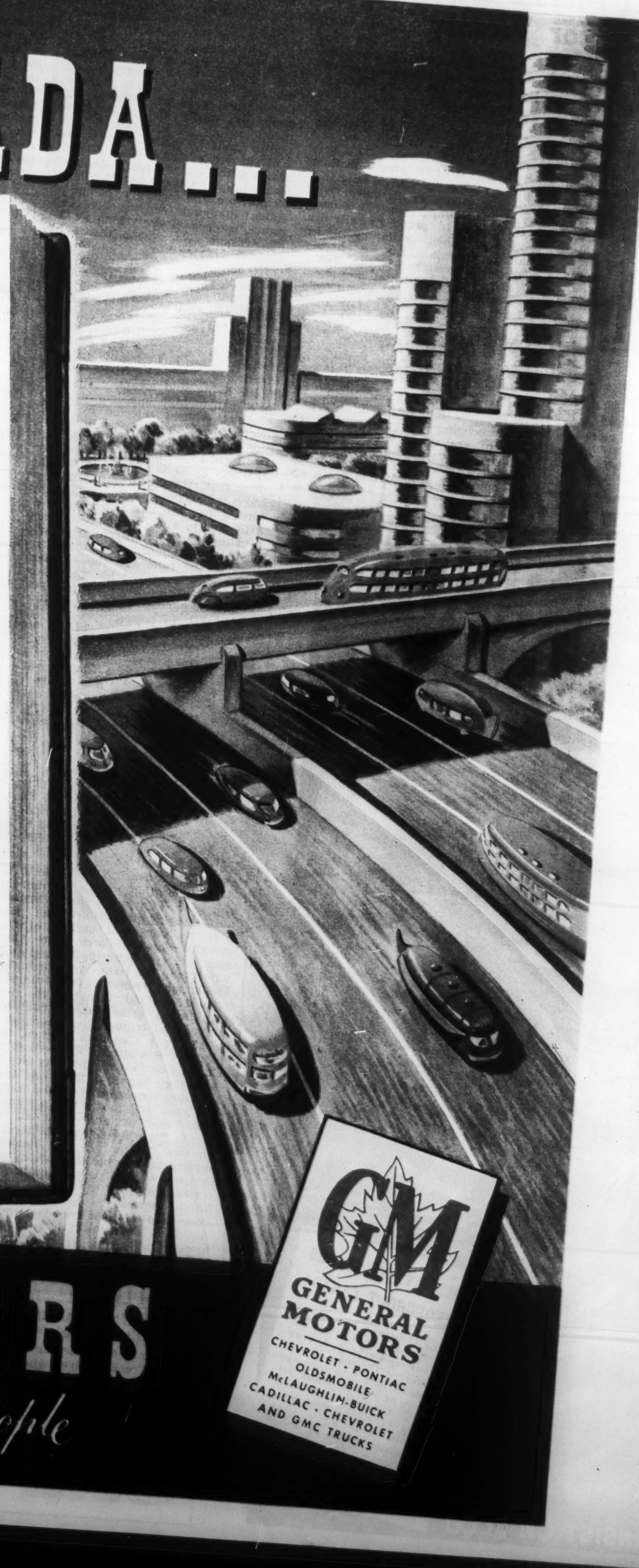
fully designed and honestly constructed as care and integrity could make them.

Their fame spread. The years that witnessed a vast, disorganized tract of land evolve into a lusty, thriving nation, also saw the thriving carriage business, now guided by far-sighted sons of the founder, expand into General Motors of Canada.

In this Anniversary year, General Motors offers grateful thanks to a Canada that in peace made possible the production of more than a million and a half civilian cars and trucks . . . thus providing the incentive for coast-to-coast highways and stimulating the pioneering of land and resources dependent on transportation for development.

In war, the Company is proud of the manner in which it was able to back up a fighting people with a record production of front-line weapons ranging from vast numbers of military vehicles to automatic guns and speedy bombers.

Strong down the years together, the fledgling nation and the fledgling industry have climbed to splendid heights . . . will climb still higher. General Motors is proud to be a tried and proved part of Canada's very structure . . . of her past, her present, and her future.



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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Glory of Mutual Consent Armed Britain for Victory

MANPOWER, The Story of Britain's Mobilization for War. (Ministry of Information. Ryerson, 30c.)

HOW was it possible for Great Britain to organize and conduct "total war" without becoming totalitarian? Plenty of critics, especially in America, declared that it wasn't possible. Yet it happened. Co-operation by consent between Capital and Labor, between Rightists and Leftists, was achieved, not by drastic administration of a series of drastic laws which snuffed-out all individual rights, but by fair presentation to all the people of the fierce nature of the emergency. The issue was Combine or Perish and the people met it in mutual sympathy and resolute understanding.

How it was done is the theme of this pamphlet of sixty pages which is a better hand-book of living democracy than whole libraries of theory and speculation. To put men and women by millions where they were most needed in accordance with their abilities and skills was a task that made the labors of Hercules seem trivial and unimportant. It is common enough to praise the British people for their gallantry under bombing attack. But a higher quality than courage is the ability to set aside all personal prejudices and tastes for a communal and patriotic end.

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A Raging Tragedy

NIGHT UNTO NIGHT, a novel, by Philip Wylie. (Oxford, $3.25.)

THIS is a novel about death. So declares the author in his preface, echoing Shakespeare, "Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs . . . let's choose executors and talk of wills." He is borne down by the opinion that birth and death are the only absolutes in the life of man and that only by resting content with death as the final good can the life be made worthy. In his view all the follies of materialism, as revealed in the world of business, social life and religion, are "escapist" efforts, while self-destruction by excess of pleasure and by wars are revelations of the "death-wish" which Freud discovered in the normal sub-conscious mind.

As in his previous novel, *Generation of Vipers*, Mr. Wylie rages uninhibited at society as it is in America. One of his characters suddenly assaults his radio and kicks it to pieces, saying "Now by all the pot-bellied gods of China this is the voice of our master. Out with him! Down with him! To hell with him! Sweet soup and liquid sewage! Puree of nostrum and quackery, potage of flawed diamonds and veneered furniture, essence of everything awful, big, cosmic, world-wide throat of upsidedown men!"

No one can say that Mr. Wylie is not vigorous. He has all the energy of thought and word of a bull in a china shop and much more humor. And yet while he rages and talks, and talks, and talks, he builds up a tale of uncommon cogency and grace; a tragedy which has a happy ending in death for characters whom he has made living and lovable. His hero is a man of high intelligence, a biochemist, who is rejected by Army doctors because of a steadily growing epileptic condition, which is likely to end in mental breakdown, particularly as he is allergic to the one drug that might help him. His heroine is the widow of a Navy man, convinced that she has heard his voice after death, and has come to peace because of it. The psychiatrist, who is one of the most sympathetic figures in the tale, and the ebullient artist who destroyed his radio, are convinced of the continuance of personality after death, even as Job. "And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God." Indeed all that Mr. Wylie needs to become a minor prophet is a ragged beard and a flowing garment of sackcloth. He has the drive, the anger at things-as-they-are, a cosmic consciousness and a satiric humor as fierce as that of the herdsman of Takoa.

The Record Speaks

THE R.C.A.F. OVERSEAS: the First Four Years, Edited by the Historical Section of the Force, and with a Foreword by Hon. C. G. Power. (Oxford, $3.00.)

WHILE censorship and security considerations rule, the complete story of Canada's achievements aloft must await a calmer time. But here is a general outline of the struggles of the Force to be born and to thrive under the languid midwifery and the inconstant nursing of Parliament. But once the trumpets sounded the call to battle, the rickety infant grew apace, admirably nursed and trained.

The first Canadian airmen, 400 men of Squadron 110, arrived in England on Feb. 25, 1940. Six months later they began to fight and from that day the force grew and fought and grew and fought again winning honor and acclaim from all the world. This book gives instances of supreme gallantry, by hundreds, naming names and cataloguing decorations won. It is excellently illustrated and for that reason cannot fail to interest the members of the Force and all their friends at home. But it is doubtful if a committee, however able, can write a book of commanding literary importance.

Price of Liberty

TEN YEARS TO ALAMEIN, by Matthew Halton. (Saunders, $3.50.)

THE amiable gentleman from Pincher Creek, Alberta, who has long served the Toronto *Star* as foreign correspondent has grown in vision and authority, as any man must grow in the hot-house of war. He always had opinions, often more radical than those of most men, and sometimes, in the political field, a little hard to support by chapter and verse. Now his opinions are convictions which he is ready to prove from wide and accurate observation all the world around.

He ends this book which is a most interesting march from peace-time Germany to war in North Africa with the following paragraph: "In the ten-year period of which I have written the hard-headed realists—the Chamberlains and Wheelers—have been wrong on every single count; the 'woolly-minded idealists'—the Cecils and Wallaces—have been right on every single count. The disparagers of such men . . . call them dreamers of 'wild dreams'. If these wild dreams do not come true this will be only the second world war, not the last, and the world of our children will be a 'darkling plain'."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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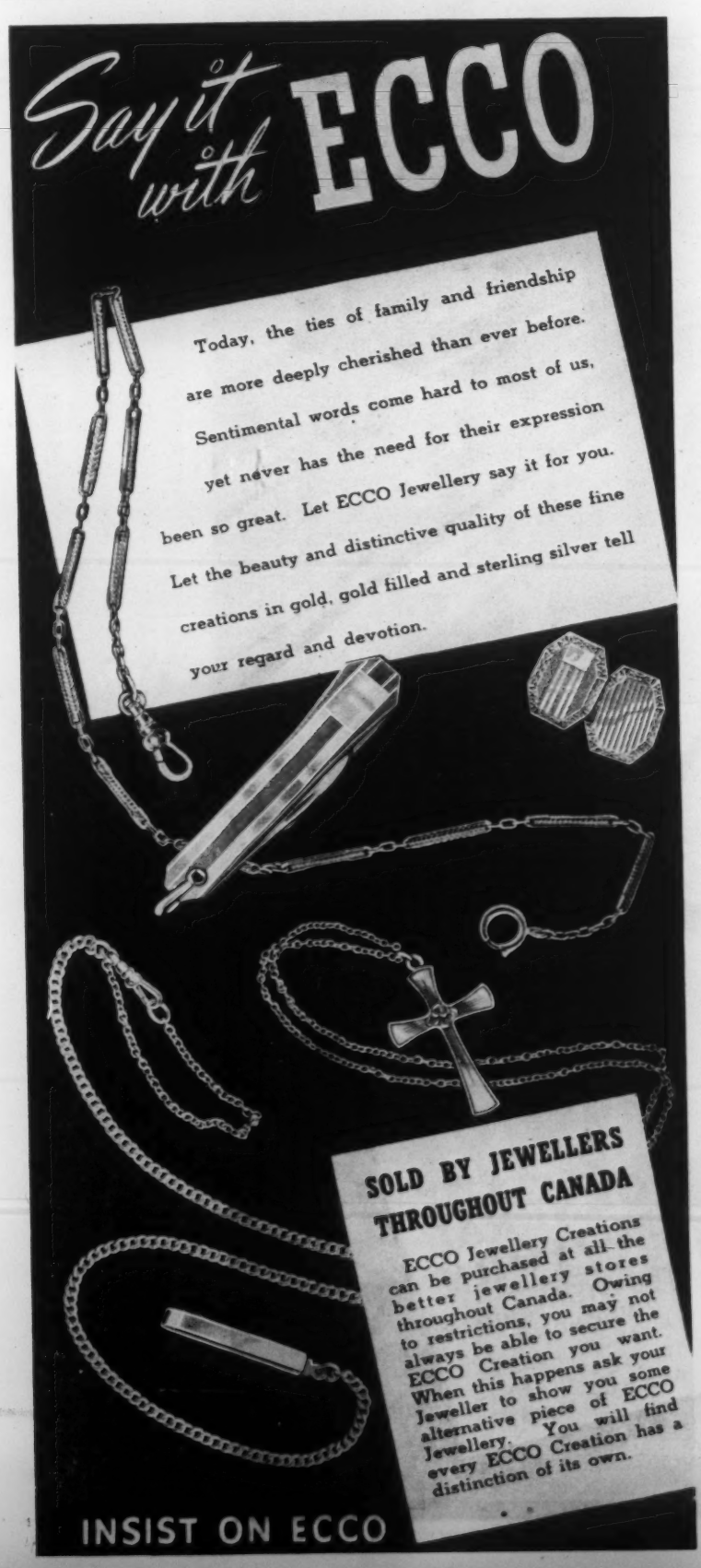

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Native of Prague Becomes a Soldier in Four Uniforms

PARTNER IN THREE WORLDS, by Dorothy Duncan. (Collins, $3.50.)

BEFORE the living-room fire, a private soldier, guest of a Montreal couple, sat exulting in friendship after loneliness. His unit was posted at Longueuil, just across the river, but he had been picked out to make recruiting speeches and, try as he would, he could not get transfer to a combat unit. Months passed before he had his will, and in that period he sat frequently with these friends. In conversation he dropped hints which the hostess pursued until she had a clear picture of a life so unusual, so crowded with action, that she was astonished and thrilled. When he was gone overseas she wrote his story in the form of autobiography; as if he himself were remembering and talking freely. And here is the tale, written by Dorothy Duncan whose Nova Scotia travel-book *Bluenose* is kindly remembered.

She calls the man Jan Reiger, which is not his name; a Czech born in Prague, the only son of a widow who worked 16 hours a day at designing and embroidering, always just on the hither side of poverty, but indomitable and independent of spirit. When the lad came to young manhood he gladly left his ill-paid job in a counting-room to join the army. It was 1914 and at that time Prague was within the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In the war he was three times wounded, won an officer's commission and was twice decorated for gallantry. Then he was captured by the Serbs and during his imprisonment near Salonika the Empire he had served slipped into limbo and the new country of Czecho-Slovakia came into being. When released, he and many of his comrades enlisted in the French army. Again he was an officer and with other Czechs was freed to serve his own country. He came back to Prague, resigned his commission and entered the service of a Bank.

When the Bank took over a glass-manufacturing plant to protect its loans to the enterprise Jan became the sales manager, raised it to the heights as the producer of the finest crystal table-ware in Europe. He was sent to New York to open a branch show-room when the present war "broke", and left him and his wife stranded. His burning hatred of the Nazis who had raped Czecho-Slovakia sent him to Canada to enlist.

This is a distinguished book, sensitive, alert, clearly picturing the stresses and strains of an effete society and their effect upon a gallant and sensitive spirit.

•

Three Wartime Novels

JOANNA, by Helen Ashton. (Collins, $3.00).

TILL THE BOYS COME HOME, by Hannah Lees. (Musson, $3.00).

THE FIVE ARROWS, by Allan Chase. (Random House, $3.00).

By W. S. MILNE

OUTSIDE of the purely historical novel, one can hardly expect to find a story published today that does not in some manner depend on the war for its interest. These three novels show three different kinds of war awareness. The first, "Joanna," uses it merely as a plot device to get her characters shoved into new surroundings when necessary. Joanna and her novelist husband are forced by the German advance to leave their French villa and escape to Portugal. The husband continues to America with his Brazilian mistress, and passes out of the story. Joanna goes back to England, and from then on, three quarters of the tale, it is just another English county romance, of the suet-pudding - for - dessert - on - Sunday school. It is pleasant to read, but one cannot detect the compelling urge that brought it forth.

"Till the Boys Come Home" is the story of the wife of a doctor who has just gone overseas as officer in a special medical unit, and of her friends, most of whom have husbands in the same unit. Sophie Harbor, the heroine, is one of the most completely and naturally selfish women I have ever read about. Perhaps self-centered would be a better word, although her interest is concentrated to such an extent in one anatomical region that *self* is too wide a term. To her the war is mainly something that prevents her receiving from her husband the physical attentions that alone make life for her endurable. That there may be some truth in the picture does not make it more pleasant. Much good characterization and genuine insight into human conduct, expressed in clear and surely handled prose, will receive less than its meed, because of the general atmosphere of prurience that chokes everything.

"The Five Arrows" is a brilliant and forceful piece of work by a man who is fully conscious of what the war is about, and has some strong ideas concerning it. Allan Chase is the author of "Falange," a book in which, at a time when most of us were too lazy to bother with such matters, he endeavored to tell the western world the true story of the Spanish war, a war in which Fascist ideology thumbed its nose at England, France and America, as it engaged in its dress rehearsal for the wider conflict that followed hard upon it. The Falange, with the five arrows as its symbol, and Franco at its head, is the party that rules Spain for Hitler, as far as it dares, and is endeavoring to extend its power to certain South American countries.

It is this latter aspect of the Fascist menace that forms the theme of the book. One feels that the book is the author's own story, just as his earlier one was his own story of his experiences with the Loyalist armies in Spain, only this time he has chosen the form of fiction. It is fiction, however, that reads startlingly like truth, this story of Fascist intrigue for political and press control of a progressive republic. The tale is so well told, so nicely balanced between physical and spiritual action, war of ideas and war of guns and fists and fire and HE, that spy and adventure story fans will read this with as much interest as those who are more concerned with the deeper problems presented. The characters are saltily depicted, and few punches are pulled in the dialogue, although the more lurid epithets are in Spanish. It is not a literary masterpiece, but a sensational tale of adventure that will hold your interest, a book that was written because its author felt that it had to be written.

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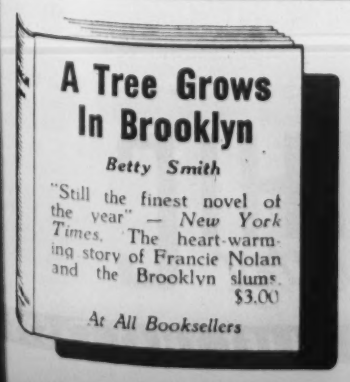
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Easy Verse

ROSES IN DECEMBER, by Edna Jaques. (Allen, $1.00.)

THERE is such a thing as too much facility in rhyming and in stringing pentameters in shining row. The themes treated tend to be less important than the form and more sentimental than strong. There are some poems in this collection which run ahead of this criticism, one especially, entitled "When I am newly dead," but unhappily they are a minority.

The Great Lakes

by HARLAN HATCHER

In this one handsome volume is the story of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior—the panorama of their history from the glacial age through the rise of the fur empire and the digging of the canals to the huge war activity of today. Through these pages move the tremendous personalities of the past—the explorers, the missionaries, the pioneers who came from the Old World to find new life and liberty in the great West. It is an enthralling and vigorous narrative which will delight men and women alike.

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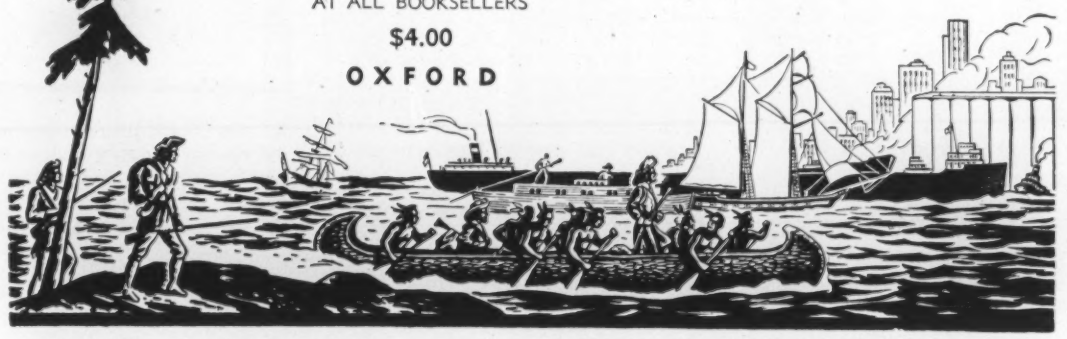

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Province	Total Families	Combined Circulation
Nova Scotia	124,020	55,007
Prince Edward Island	19,590	6,873
New Brunswick	93,479	34,161
Quebec	647,854	335,482
Ontario	902,291	535,391
Manitoba	165,249	87,106
Saskatchewan	190,137	89,808
Alberta	175,744	120,337
British Columbia	198,362	134,685
Miscellaneous	.....	52,695
TOTAL	2,516,726	1,451,545

THE Magazines of Canada

GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

WORLD OF WOMEN

Cradle Days the Time to Begin Financing a College Education

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

NEARLY every mother wants her children to have the advantages of a college education. Yet only one in twenty school pupils attends university. Of course many have no desire to go and some are not fitted for higher education. But undoubtedly lack of funds is the reason that many thousands of young people do not have such specialized training for their life-work. While it may not be possible to finance the cost of a university education out of current family income, in many instances it could be managed by planning ahead and by saving over a period of years.

Great Expectations

You have great hopes for your baby boy. You want him to have a good start in life and your heart is set on his having a college education. Now, how can you manage it? First of course you must have some idea as to what it will cost. To be sure the cost varies according to the course chosen and depends also on how much help you expect to give him. If he will have to leave home to attend university and pay board for eight months of the year, the cost will approximate $650 a year and for the average four-year course will total about $2,600. This does not allow for major clothes expenditures or for his upkeep for the balance of the year. Suppose you set $2,000 as your objective. This will provide $500 a year for four years and would cover the bulk of the cost. The boy should be able to earn enough during vacations to take care of the balance. Now how can such an amount be saved by the time your son is ready for college?

Of course some $100 a year could be put into a special bank account and at the end of 18 years at current bank interest rates there would be approximately $2,000 on deposit. This plan may have an advantage but it also has weak points. It is true that the money would be available at any time in case of need but because it is so accessible it is more likely to be spent for other needs than education. Then if the salaried head of the family dies it is not likely that savings can be continued.

Probably the best way to provide the money for education is by some form of life insurance. But it is very important to choose the right policy to fit the particular need.

One of the simplest ways to provide for cost of higher education is to buy a child's educational endowment which will mature by the time the boy is ready for college. This policy may be taken either on the life of the child or on the life of the father. If it is taken on the life of the child, two endorsements should be added to the policy. One would provide that if the father dies before the policy matures no further premiums will have to be paid. The other would provide that after the father has been totally disabled for more than six months, premiums will not have to be paid so long as he remains disabled. In both cases the benefits of the policy continue just the same as though premiums had been paid in the ordinary way. If the child dies the sum payable will depend upon the attained age of the child, as the law limits the amount of insurance which can be paid upon the death of a child under eleven years of age. As soon as he reaches eleven, the full face value of the policy is payable.

If the policy is taken on the life of the father, it is advisable to have the disability endorsement added to

Laddie Northridge combines black velvet with snowy ermine and adds a black veil to make this arresting breton. Ermine muff to match has the same shirred treatment of ermine.

take care of premiums if he has a long illness. If he dies the principal sum will be paid or if desired it can be held by the company until the child is ready for college when it will be paid, plus compound interest.

Usually it is cheaper to put the insurance on the life of the father. For example, in one company a $2,000 child's 20-year endowment, plus the above two endorsements, costs $101.44 a year. A 20-year endowment for $2,000 on a father aged 25, plus disability benefit would cost $95.20 a year.

Educational Insurance

But, while the child's educational policy is the simplest and most common way to provide funds for higher education, it is not recommended unless there is sufficient other insurance to provide for the wife and children in event of the death of the wage-earner. When family income is limited it is better to choose a policy which will give more insurance protection while the children are young and at the same time provide cash to help the child through college. For example, if the father is aged 25 a 20-pay life policy for $4,000 with disability benefit could be bought for $110.32 a year. At the end of 20 years the cash value of this policy would be $1,760 plus accumulated dividends. While the amount of cash available would be somewhat lower than that provided by the $2,000 child's 20-year educational endowment, in the meantime there is double the insurance protection; for if the father should die $4,000 will be paid under the 20-pay life policy instead of $2,000 under a child's educational policy taken on the life of the father.

The earlier an educational insurance plan is begun the easier it will be to carry it. If begun when the child is under one year, there are 18 to 20 years in which to save the amount needed for his education. If postponed until he is 10 years old, the same amount will have to be saved in about half the time. For example, the child's 20-year educational endowment costs $46.16 a year. A 10-year endowment costs $101.59 a year.

Added Endorsement

If parents can well afford to send their children to college and if there is plenty of insurance to protect the wife and children, the cost of education may be guaranteed merely by having an endorsement added to the insurance policy on the life of the father to provide that if the father dies, part of the proceeds of the policy will be set aside for the child's education. This sum usually is administered by the insurance company. For example, the company may be instructed to pay a lump sum, say $300 or $400 at the beginning of the college term and $50 a month for eight months during the four years that he will be at college. Under this method it is assumed that if the father lives he will be able to finance the child's education for no sum is paid unless he dies.

Or, a policy may be bought with a single premium. Let us suppose a proud grandfather would like to make certain that his grandson has the advantages of a college education. He may buy a single premium endowment policy, the proceeds of which will be paid as directed when the boy is ready for college. For example, a single premium of $1,000 would provide about $1,500, plus dividents, to be distributed at the end of 20 years.

There are all kinds of insurance contracts on the market and you can get one tailored to fit your needs if you know exactly what you want. So consider the matter carefully and decide just the kind and amount of protection you need. Then take the trouble to look around until you find the company which will give you the kind of policy you want.

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What Do You Call Them? A Name Can Become as Dated as a Hat

By FREDERIC MANNING

CHRISTENING advertisements have fascinated me lately. The present styles in names and nicknames are quite different from those of my childhood. Some for the better, some not.

Among the former is the discarding of the Jewel tones for the defenceless child. In my youth I knew several Pearls and Rubys, read of others named Opal and Topaz, and even knew a boy called Garnet. Then there was the flower school which was larger and covered more territory, if one can so describe children ... Daisy and Rose, Violet and Lily, Myrtle and Pansy, Iris, Calla, Petunia, Veronica and more exotically, Magnolia, Camellia and even Orchis.

Why other flowers were neglected I don't know. I have always wanted to meet a Gallardia Gallagher, Peony Parker or Delphinium Duggan. Run these over aloud, and tell me what you think of them in one word... Spirea Smith, Weigellia Williams, Syringa Stewart, Geranium Jones and Zinnia Zellers.

What of the months that have been neglected? There are many Aprils, Mays and Junes so why not October Brown, November Needham or a January White?

Think of giving some or any of these names over the telephone when placing an order for a bunch of groceries.

There are two names I think ideal for the animal kingdom. Maud for cows and Fred for horses, not the racing kind but the ones used for ploughing.

He or She?

When my sister was named Geraldine, away back when, there weren't so many Geraldines about. One acquaintance of my Mother sniffed loudly when told, and said it sounded to her like the name of a new soap.

I wonder if parents ever consider the confusion caused later in life by names that differ slightly in spelling, male from female, although not always. When hearing them how can one tell what sex a Shirley belongs to, or an Evelyn, Lesley, Sydney, a Frances called Frank, a Jacqueline called Jack or a Patricia hailed as Pat?

However confusing these are I'd settle for any of them rather than have a child of mine called Sister or nicknames spoiled for many those fine names Elizabeth, Margaret and Harriet. But now what a change again—a smartly dressed sophisticate called Liz, Mag, or Hank, is someone to be reckoned with.

On the male side, any Percival that isn't called Butch by the time he goes to school deserves the name he was handed.

At the moment there is a school that decides upon the nickname first and then sets out to find a first edition that can be used for christening purposes and, later, for signing cheques, if any.

I know a family that wanted to call their child Sherry, so they thought up Sherrill. Another had a great hankering for a Pamela to be called Pan-handler, and still another named their child Sandra, to be known as Sanka. The latter fooled them, however, and never slept when anyone else wanted to.

I suppose shortening Isabel to Izzie is inevitable, but think of a girl with an attractive name like Yvonne being called Babe!

I think the ultimate in embarrassment is in store for the girl who was born on June the sixth and named D-Day. You can figure out on one finger of one hand how many minutes after she starts to school what her nickname is going to be.

They're Going Back to Dieppe!

THEY'RE going back to Dieppe.
The beaches sown so thickly
with our dead
Shall flower into freedom
For the Little People.

The small French boy with the blue
beret
Who slipped like a tense shadow
In and out among our lines
Will be taller, now,
But he will be there to see.
He will tell what went on
And know that it was worth it.

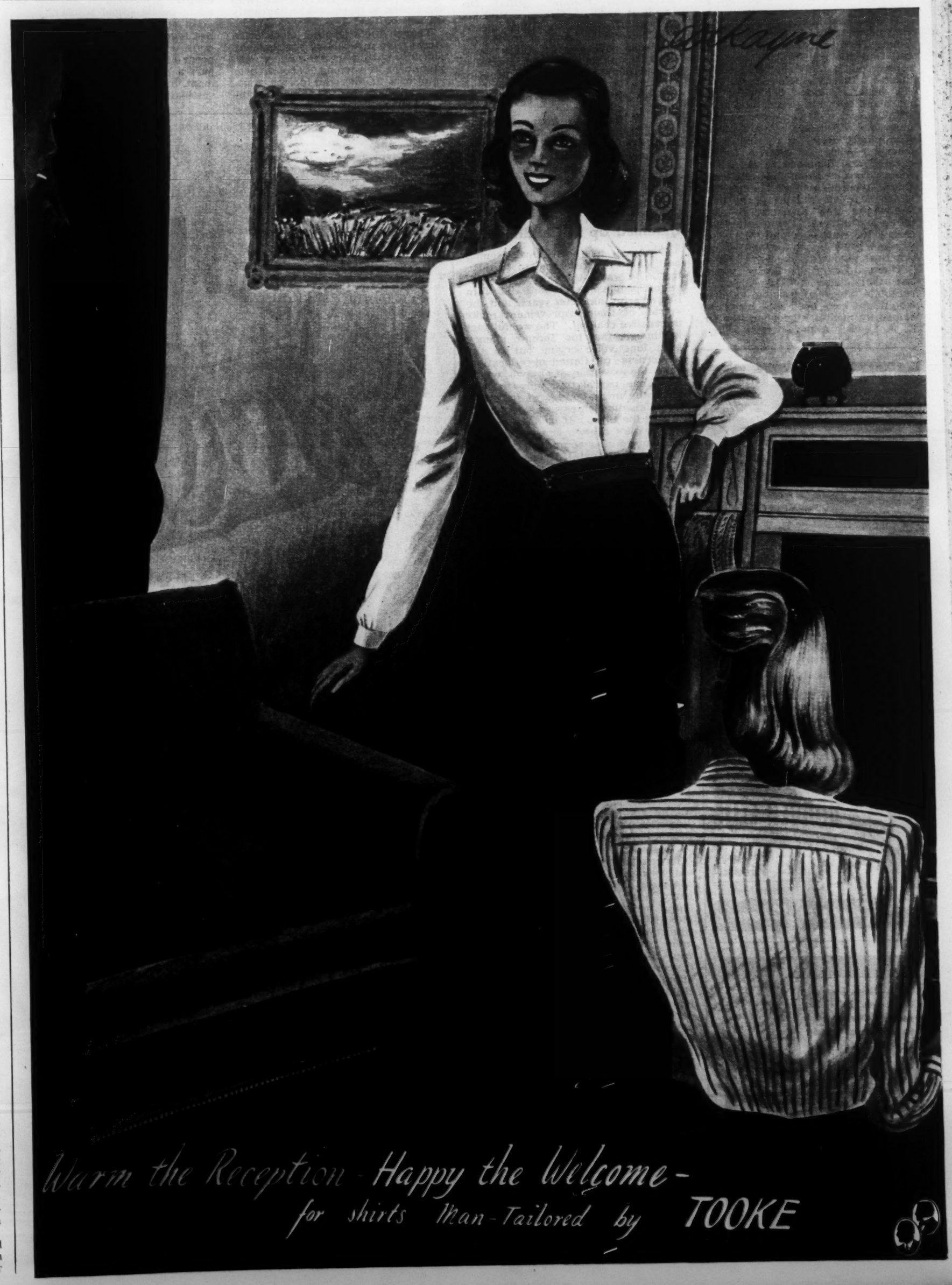
The whole world is answered.
The mothers who lost sons,
The women . . . lovers,
The children . . . brothers,—
They are all answered now,
This flowering month
When the smell of Freedom is in the
wind
And the taste of it on parched tongues.

The wait is over—
They're going back to Dieppe
This is a proud moment.
Do not feel too sad little French boy
Because my brother is not there,
He had a date with the Immortals
That couldn't wait.

But he is answered—
And you are answered—
The whole world is answered.

They're going back to Dieppe!

MONA GOULD



WORLD OF WOMEN

Mental Hygienist: He Straightens Out Children's Tangled Lives

By FRANK RASKY

THOMAS ALVA EDISON'S life story still remains a shining example for mental hygienists.

If you saw Mickey Rooney starring not long ago in the movie, "The Young Thomas Edison," you will recall that the youthful inventor was considered a dolt by his schoolmaster. In one cinema scene, Tom, for instance, hides behind a text book and with his pencil taps out in *dit . . . da . . . dit . . . dit* the proper answer to a problem which his sister stumblingly tried to repeat to the teacher. When the culprits are discovered and banished to the cloakroom, Tom, without meaning mischief, experiments with explosives which flare up and bring the hose-and-wagon crew arunning to clear up an awful mess. Yet despite these chaotic adventures, we all know Tom in time grew up to be one of our practical geniuses.

Thomas Edison, naturally, wasn't one of his clients, but the young inventor is typical of problem children who might have been recognized and helped by mental hygienists like Dr. E. P. Lewis. A psychiatrist with a pepper-colored moustache and an unprofessional manner, genial Dr. Lewis is head of Toronto's Division of Mental Hygiene. Which means that he and his staff of three professional psychologists, three social workers, a liaison child specialist and a nurse check up on problem children in Toronto public and high schools and propose a program of cure.

So if they had been around in young Edison's time, Tom presumably would have been taken from an academic school, for which he was not suited, and sent to study at a trades school where his talents would have given us the electric light much sooner than he did.

Dammed Up in Childhood

Dr. Lewis has been "straightening out"—a term preferable to "adjusting", he says—the awry lives of young people in situations like Tom Edison's for nineteen years, and the stories of their improvement make impressive reading. The woeful fact is, though, that his Toronto agency is a lone voice crying out in the wilderness of Canadian education. With the exception of Ottawa, which hires one psychiatrist only to look after the mental needs of its children, Canadian cities are sorrowfully behind the times. If he had his way, Dr. Lewis's overworked staff would be doubled and counterparts of his Division of Mental Hygiene—which is paid for by Toronto's Health Department — would be adopted by cities across the Dominion.

The reason we have been so backward here, he believes, is that psychiatry and psychology, sciences which study the mind, have been too long misunderstood. We have been brought up to think of an illness as physical. We used to believe that every bodily weakness must be treated with medicine, x-ray or surgeon's scalpel. But now we know that much illness is a sickness of the mind. And nowhere are mental frictions and illnesses more prone to begin than in our schools. For it's here that your customs, attitudes and states of mind are spawned.

For instance, if a strong impulse is too dammed up in childhood, it's going to break out somewhere. It may produce a neurosis, followed by "schizophrenia", a mental illness responsible for one third of the cases of children in Canada who are in mental hospitals. Such conditions reveal themselves soon in habits or behavior. The child adopts a bearing proclaiming defeat; perhaps he indicates this with nail-biting, daydreaming, continual bad temper, inferiority and even aggression.

To combat symptoms while in their early stages, Dr. Lewis has adopted a system of prevention. "I call it an early dose of psychological medicine," he says. "I try to help and identify cases in schools of social, educational and emotional maladjustment. When a teacher finds a child who seems to be maladjusted, his concern too often is 'What to do about it?' while I ask 'Why is the child reacting in this way?' That is to say, I diagnose the case underlying the maladjustment so treatment will be more intelligent and profitable."

Superior or Inferior?

Hanging from the wall in Dr. Lewis's neat psychiatric office is a street map of Toronto and it is dotted with red-capped pins. Just as a general keeps track of his moving battalions, Dr. Lewis shifts his red-capped pins to represent Toronto schools which must be surveyed. Last year the doctor and his staff gave group intelligence tests to more than 5,000 children in Toronto schools. Though not as competent as individual tests, this system permitted him to cull students with superior and inferior intelligence. Then he gave them more scrupulous attention.

Mostly, though, suspected problem children are reported by the school teachers. They have more intimate day-by-day relations with students and can detect the less obvious cases. Facing these problem children are a wide variety of stumbling blocks. Pupils who exhibit oversensitivity, seclusiveness and self-absorption need close watching; but usually teachers select those who can't seem to learn or who flagrantly misbehave.

Though the stumbling block often stems from upset home environment, difficulty with a special subject, misplacement in a wrong school or poor emotional habits, the doctor finds, sadly enough, that too frequently the teachers themselves are to blame.

"It's a pity," continues the doctor, "but an emotionally unstable teacher endangers the emotional health of pupils as seriously as one with tuberculosis endangers their physical health. What we need is to hire the right type of teacher and then cooperate with him one hundred per cent. It would appear sometimes that parents have passed the buck of their responsibilities to the poorest-paid profession of all—the Canadian public school teacher."

By and large, though, Dr. Lewis has found that teachers recently are more sympathetic towards mental needs of their pupils. Once they report a problem child to his department, his staff follow up with an investigation which would draw praise from a Pinkerton detective. They make fine-comb culling of facts from the home, the school, and even the social agencies in the child's local neighborhood. The resulting case history is a compound of the child's ambitions, interests and emotional nature; his play life; his family background; his money situation; his scholastic record; his health; and a resumé of his intelligence right up to the point of knowing whether his vocabularly stops at the word "pork" or "sudorific" and "casuistry".

Then comes the cure.

"The best way to get at the root of the problem often," Dr. Lewis says, "is for us to talk things over informally with the parents. Ignorance is something we combat. Too many fathers and mothers don't

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know what role they ought to play in the family. There is the father who is not pally enough. Or the mother who knows absolutely nothing about handling people.

Take, for instance, the case history of Molly. She was a fourteen-year-old troubled with tantrums. She had a superior I.Q., had pretty brown hair and was physically healthy. But she was so erratic that nobody would play with her. When the psychiatrist questioned the mother, she seemed to resent Molly. She felt that her daughter took up too much of her time.

Questioned by Dr. Lewis, she asked seriously; "Do you think if I took the broom to her, her temper would improve?" It was explained to her that Molly needed a calm, sympathetic atmosphere with comfort and security. Nagging would merely incite more temper. The mother was handed several pamphlets on child care. Five months later Molly showed a marked improvement. "Now," says Dr. Lewis, "she's the most popular kid in the neighborhood."

Another problem often cropping up is the over-pampered child.

For example, George, a sixteen-year-old boy was a pampered child with what psychologists call a "withdrawing personality". In his studies at third form high school he had a relatively normal I.Q. At home, however, he was stubborn and negative. Because his parents always thought he was not robust, he was permitted to have his own way. Dr. Lewis asked that the boy be allowed to get a job at a saw mill in North Ontario where he would have plenty of hard work. In five months George returned; his hands roughened perhaps but he was endowed with self-reliance. He is now in fourth year high school where he is doing quite well and has many friends.

Day Dreams

The same kind of treatment was applied to Sydney. He was a fifteen-year-old boy who was afflicted with day dreams. Mental hygienists have discovered that the fantasies of young people—and grownups, too — are frequently concerned with the future. The "castles in the air" are goals, built up in fictional form as models for real activity. Fantasies of young people begin with the words, "when I grow up". They dream of being a savior or a good knight, a victor over evil forces. Many children believe that they actually originated from a different family, and that some day their real father, some important person, will come and fetch them. They use the fictitional lever of imagination to raise themselves above the seeming sordidness of life.

This was the case with Sydney. He felt he had a deep feeling of inferiority and was hounded by deprivations; was dissatisfied with the clashes he had with the family circle. After pondering the case, Dr. Lewis suggested that he spend the summer helping to run a gasoline filling station. Here the regular routine of eating, sleeping and working, coupled with sympathetic company from another boy, seemed to snap him back to an awareness of reality and accepting his responsibilities.

A sense of inferiority may also be reflected by appearance. The moulding of young people's behavior is as much affected by appearance as is an adult's. The interest adults take in appearance is attested to by the amount of money men spend on cravats and women spend on new hats, lipsticks and beauty treatments. But while a middle-aging woman may compensate herself for the appearance of a new wrinkle on her forehead by buying a new dress, the child has no such release.

One of the commonest cases which Dr. Lewis treats are those where the child is stymied by Thomas Edison's predicament: the school program does not suit them. From out of his file of case histories, the psychiatrist produces the name of Edgar. He was a twelve-year-old boy who was as tall as a fourteen-year-old and was also overweight for his age.

Like many children organically overgrown, he was constantly preoccupied with thinking how others reacted to his body. He felt that he was not as adequately equipped for life as his friends, an attitude which is often capable of producing a hostile attitude toward the world. Though he was neat, honest and fond of sports, Edgar had twice repeated a year in class. He had a relatively low I.Q. He liked manual training but not other studies. On recommendation from the doctor, Edgar was sent to Toronto's Jarvis School for Boys (there is a similar Boulton School for Girls) and the boy was promoted rapidly in school grading and learned a trade.

The problem children easiest to cure, Dr. Lewis finds, are those with apparent physical disabilities. In these cases often a little sympathetic treatment will do the trick. Listen to Dr. Lewis describe his treatment and determine for yourself whether he sounds sympathetic. He says:

"Not long ago the public school people sent me four young kids—each one of them clean and lovable. The public school people said these kids couldn't read and wouldn't learn to read. Two of the youngsters had poor eyesight. One poor tyke had had spectacles but lost them. They had not found any defect in the eyes of the fourth one.

"Your trouble here was that it had been drilled into them that they just simply couldn't read. Well, be that or not, I took them under hand myself and started to train them. I was as gentle as I could. All four of them are back at school now and they read quite up to par with their playmates. So, maybe the public school people were wrong, eh?"

The retarded child who stutters is also a disability which the psychiatrist finds not too difficult to cure. For the most part, it's been his observation that emotional upsets cause stammering. And to illustrate this he tells the story of a 'teen-aged boy called John.

"A good-looking, intelligent boy, John was," Dr. Lewis says. "He was dead set on going to university and becoming a civil engineer. But when I spoke to him, he told me he had just quit his last year at high school, because, as he said, 'I st-t-t-t-t-utter.' It seems that he had begun playing hookey from school because of a thoughtless teacher who couldn't leave well enough alone.

Personality Pattern

"It all started one day when John came into the class room out of breath after playing baseball, and the teacher asked him to stand and read from the history text. In his condition, John read and stuttered over an 'h'. Instead of telling John to sit down until his breath came naturally, the teacher insisted that John continue reading, and he stumbled over more letters. The next day the same thing occurred; and John stuttered on a few more words.

"After that, the teacher taunted John's halting speech. His friends began taunting him, too, and John became worse. He felt he couldn't stand these minor persecutions any longer and stopped going to school. After coming here, though, he proved to be the easiest boy stutterer I've ever re-educated. He returned to high school, finished his year, and now is plugging away to be a good civil engineer."

Though Dr. Lewis has enjoyed amazing successes, as these case histories cited illustrate, he admits that no text book has been written and no psychiatrist born who knows all the answers. There are many cases which have baffled him and several which on treatment improved only at a snail's crawl. In fact, one of the problems he encounters is that hopeful parents expect him to work miracles. Since he has not yet found the proper sorcerer's wand, however, he is still unable to metamorphose their ugly duckling into a swan. Nor does he expect to.

Even in wartime when young people have had their social moorings torn from under them — their mothers in war plants, their fathers overseas—he doubts whether he can exercise an extreme influence over certain basic behavior. Personality patterns even in young people are hard to change. And suppose that mental hygienists could mould minds according to their wont, he suggests, there is the danger that we might become too standardized. A nation of geniuses or a nation of leaders would be almost as horrible to conceive as a nation of problem children.

Rather than produce perfection, the mental hygienists seek to iron out the problems of students at school and develop healthy, self-confident pupils who can later take their place in society. Then too, there is always the chance that their guidance in the schools will transmute a problem child into another Thomas Alva Edison.

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4 tbspns. shortening
½ cup chopped nuts, any kind, or raisins
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
1 egg
½ cup milk
½ cup brown sugar
Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk to make ¾ cup; add to first mixture. Roll out ¼-inch thick; sprinkle with brown sugar and nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces. Stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 18.
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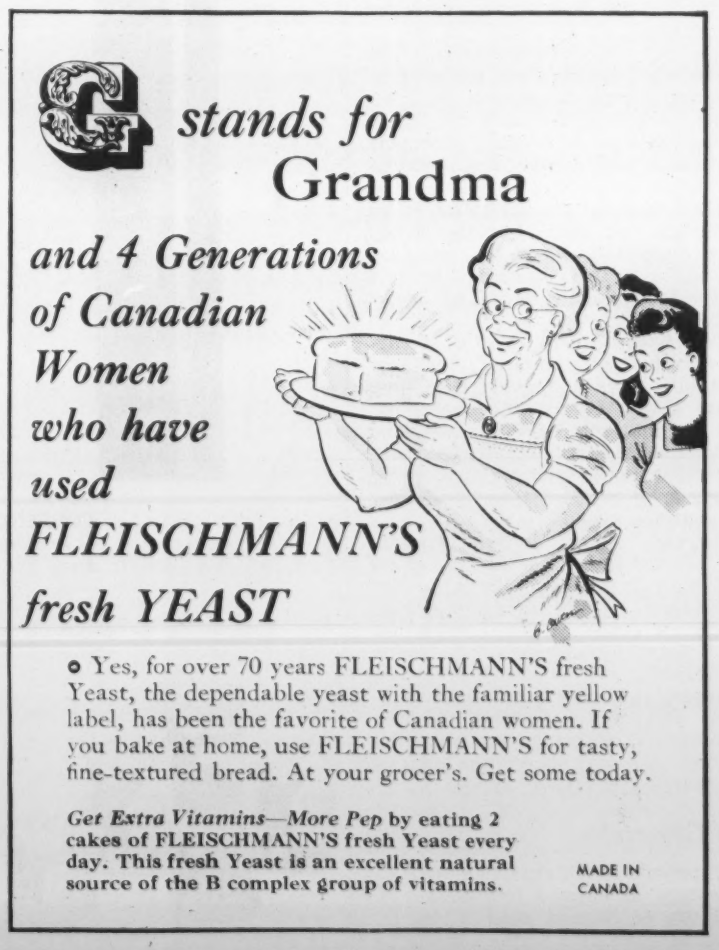
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CONCERNING FOOD

Case of a Three Year Old Hat and the Lady in Search of a Sieve

By JANET MARCH

"WELL anyway," said the woman at the Red Cross, "my bills are much smaller than they used to be."

"How's that?"

"Well I don't mean food bills. They're pretty awful. I mean my other bills."

"Why? Prices aren't down."

"No, but I spend all the time I have sleuthing. Last time I went downtown it took me an hour to run down a floor cloth and a garbage can, and try five places for a sieve, without any wins. By then I was too exhausted to get upstairs to the millinery department, much less look at hats. I'm wearing a three-year-old beanie with a new piece of veiling floating from it, and John asked me last night where I got the good looking new hat."

The tall girl stretched before she doubled herself into a packing case again. "I don't spend much on clothes either," she said. "If you're tall you're the forgotten woman as far as W.P.T.B. is concerned. A twenty-seven-inch suit coat doesn't cover my rear comfortably, and the maximum length of skirt allowed is going to give me chapped knees. Even the slacks only come down round my calves instead of my insteps.

"This is the day of the clever little woman who can run things up for herself on her sewing machine. I'm a whiz at a machine but it takes me two hours at least of utter quiet to master the simplest pattern and then I have to take a sleeping pill or I'll dream all night that I haven't cut the thing on the straight, or that the nap runs two ways at once, and those perforations indeed—the darn things are so full of holes when I am through tacking them together to see if they fit that I can't find the perforations.

"I made John some pyjamas last year when I couldn't get the sort he likes and I can't buttonhole so I put on domes instead and they pop open. He says he's going to have a chronic chest cold all winter from exposure."

"Well, even if you can't find a lot of things you need for the house there seems to be plenty of food around. Why the canned vegetable shelves look like the promised land," we remarked.

"Yes, I was pretty tired of scraping carrots and parsnips. I almost burst into tears of joy the first time I saw a can of diced beets again. Give me that pile of women's coats. I wish I could snitch one for myself. The robot bomb victims are going to look a lot smarter than me in my five-year-old tweed."

"Maybe," said another woman, "but I'd rather have holes in my elbows than in my skin. Let's go and have lunch. I was so busy getting the dinner ready before I came out that I didn't have time to eat much breakfast."

Casserole dishes are the ones which you can get ready in the morning and then turn out with the greatest ease and speed, and lack of dish washing in the evening.

Fish Casserole

2 pounds of filleted fish
2 cups of canned tomatoes
1 cup of canned peas
1 green pepper
1 small onion
1 cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of butter
1 teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of pepper
Chopped parsley

Cut up the fillets into fair sized pieces, brown them lightly in the frying pan in the butter and then put them in a casserole dish. Put the pepper and onion through the mincer or chop them up—whichever you think takes least time. Heat the two cups of tomatoes and the peas and add the chopped pepper and onion to the tomatoes. Add the pepper, salt and parsley. Sprinkle half the cheese over the fish and when the tomato mixture has cooked for about ten minutes pour it on. Sprinkle the rest of the cheese on top. Cook in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes being sure to brown the cheese on the top. If you are short of butter at present bacon fat is just as good to cook the fish in.

These days when the Red Cross is pressing us all to make as many blood donations as we can we had all better eat a lot of liver and keep our blood count up. Try doing this by putting the liver in a casserole for a change.

Liver Casserole

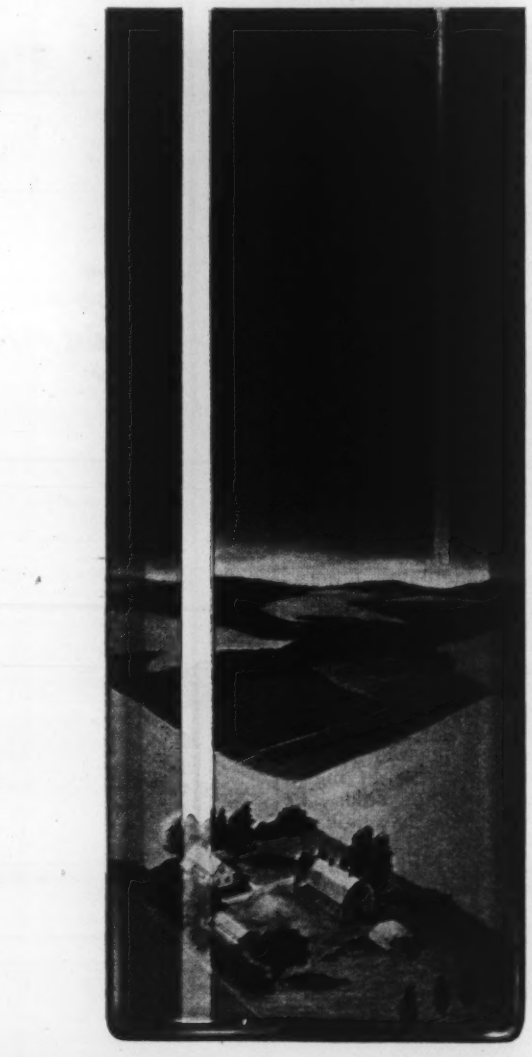
1 pound of liver
4 slices of bacon
1 onion sliced
1 cup of carrots diced
1 cup of consommé
1 cup of celery stalks diced
2 cups of hot water
2 teaspoons of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
Cayenne
A little sage
Worcester Sauce
2 tablespoons of flour

Fry the bacon, break up the cooked slices and put them in a casserole. Then cut the liver up in small pieces, cook it for a few minutes in the bacon fat and add it to the casserole. Stir the flour into the fat remaining in the pan and add the two cups of hot water. Stir till it thickens then add the carrots, onion, celery and consommé, and salt, pepper, cayenne, sage and Worcester sauce. Let this mixture simmer for about twenty minutes and then pour it into the casserole dish. Cook in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. If you are energetic a pie crust makes this even better eating.

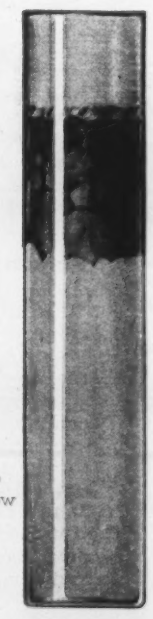
WHAT WOULD HE CHOOSE?

WHAT would he choose for witness
of his worth?
A marble cross
On rounded earth?
Not he!
Not all his dreams were dreams untold.
He saw the rose of love unfold
And drop a seed of immortality.

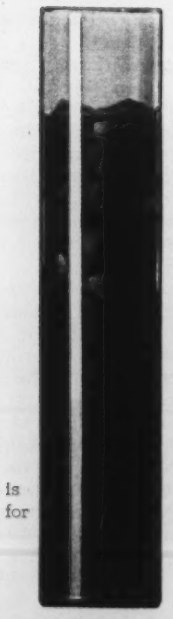
H. C. GRANT.



POTASSIUM TEST.
The opaque, creamy-yellow color shows that the plant has the potash it needs to grow a vigorous plant, to mature the ears and produce fine kernels.



NITROGEN TEST.
This deep blue color indicates that the plant is getting the nitrogen it needs for leafier, healthier growth and deeper green leaves.



PHOSPHORUS TEST.
The darker the blue, the more phosphorus the plant is getting to form its skeleton, for more rapid maturing and better pollination and to produce well-filled ears.

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GREEN GIANT BRAND PEAS
NIBLETS BRAND MEXICORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND GOLDEN WAX BEANS
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(Scientist in Soil)

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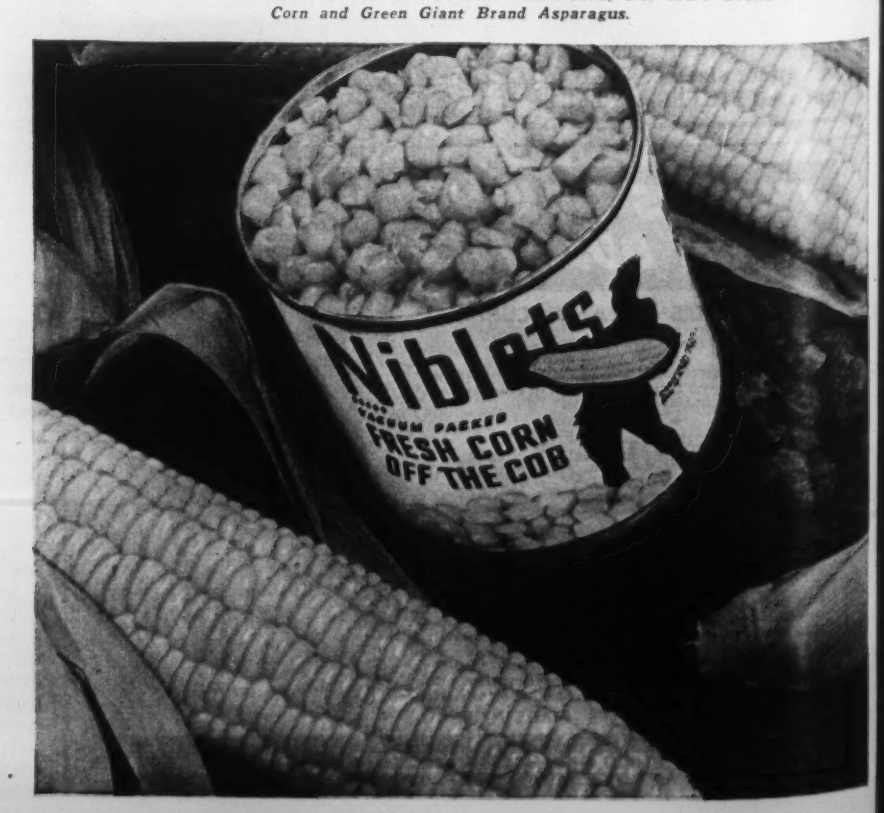


Magnanimous Gesture: Day's Good Deed May Be Booby-Trapped

By MAY RICHSTONE

NEVER drop in to pay your respects to a three-weeks-old baby. Before you know it, you're making a magnanimous gesture. And you'll rue the day, I'm warning you!

My next-door neighbor wore a wistful look when I came in to admire His Royal Highness. "If only," she sighed, "I could get my hair done. I feel like such a frump."

"Make an appointment," I heard myself say impulsively. "I'll stay with the children this afternoon."

I had it all figured out. The baby would sleep, my neighbor's two little boys would play happily with my own small son, and I would catch up on my belated correspondence. So with naive optimism, I tucked letter-writing equipment under one arm and Son under the other, and off we went to spend a raw winter afternoon next door.

My neighbor plied me with breathless instructions about Baby. She was obviously walking on air at this unexpected bit of freedom.

"Don't hurry home," I called after her blithely.

She was off. I was left with a philanthropic glow and four little boys of assorted ages. I gave my surroundings a sweeping glance. My neighbor was not the most exemplary of housekeepers, apparently. Her home was a reasonable facsimile of a mess. In one corner of the living room stood a Christmas tree set in tinsel flakes. Two weeks ago it had been resplendent, but now it drooped mournfully. Underfoot, in every room, were all sorts of little boy projects. No excuse for such disorder, I sniffed. Bad discipline, I thought disdainfully. After I finish a few letters, I'll put things to rights. I'll show my neighbor how a house can look.

Plans Agley

The little boys greeted each other with whoops of joy and settled down to destroy a construction game. No sound came from His Majesty's room. I opened my writing-case and prepared to commune with my friends.

A thin, piercing wail arrested my pen just as it was poised to inscribe the first word. I dropped everything and flew to the bedroom. I stood over the crib and held my breath as I looked at this infinitesimal male, wrinkled, wizened and purple with displeasure. Would he bend? Would he break? Was he slippery? There was no doubt about it, he was wet. Did I ever have the courage to handle so small a morsel of humanity?

I wrestled him into a diaper. He resumed his wailing. I gave him orange juice. He drank it avidly and yelled louder than ever. I held him up to bubble. I dumped him back into his crib unceremoniously at the sudden shrieking from the living room.

Two little boys were pummelling the daylights out of the third. I tried to restore peace; the best I could do was an armed truce, with an occasional shifting of allies, just to vary the monotony. Every time I left the room, war was resumed. And I left the room plenty often. Though he gave no reasons, Baby was definitely unhappy. So was I.

"Poor mite," said I. "Perhaps you're hungry." It was half an hour before his scheduled feeding. "Don't cry," soothed I. "What's half an hour? An eternity to you, but nothing to your next door neighbor. Sit tight, my lad," I adjured him. "I'll be back in a jiffy with the bottle that cheers."

Three little boys, meanwhile, had been unnaturally quiet. As I approached the kitchen, they seemed to be having lots of fun. As I reached the threshold, I gulped. They had taken liberal fistfuls from a jar of shortening and spread it over the linoleum to make a wonderful sliding surface. Three little boys were having the time of their young lives, sliding in various positions.

"Boys!" I said sternly, marching in.

"Oops!" I said suddenly, sitting down hard.

There was no time to do much of a clean-up job. Baby was wailing his head off. I slid to the stove, set his bottle up to warm, did a cursory mopping-up of the floor and the boys. Then I slid out of the kitchen.

"Stay out of the kitchen," I ordered them, in passing. "Go play in the living room." Perhaps my voice was shrill, but this was no time for niceties, no time to be the poised, soft-spoken mistress of the situation.

I found the carpet sweeper. It didn't work on tinsel. I got out the vacuum sweeper, a type I had never used and didn't understand. I crawled under the furniture and found a place to plug it in. The tinsel just blew playfully around it.

The rest is a blur. I picked up Baby to bubble him, I tried each attachment of the vacuum, I got three little boys established with picture books, I rushed back to give Baby a dry diaper, I returned to a living room full of sweeper attachments. . . It was a treadmill and I was aging visibly. Just as Baby was yelling his loudest, just as three little boys dug into the hamper and began a laundry fight, the door opened and my neighbor was home.

Calm Survey

Her hair looked lovely, her thanks were profuse and warm. She looked neither surprised nor dismayed as she surveyed the scene. Me, I took my letter-writing equipment and my son and slunk out.

Remind me, next time I'm on the verge of making a magnanimous gesture, to kick myself in the teeth!

ON THE PORTRAIT OF A CHILD DEAD

BEYOND that twilight place of rest—
My lit sense knows it clear,—
O, Death has made you pity-wise,
Then lean unto my fear.

From out the timeless dawn you dwell
The ever shining land,
Now touch me with your eyes of Truth
And reach to me your hand.

Frail lips wrapt in pure lips grow
As pure with loving mild.
You, Love and Beauty's child, I kiss,
I, too, would be their child.

DIANA SKALA.

I propped Baby's bottle up on a pillow and he began to cluck contentedly away. "Back in a minute, my lad," I promised him. "I just want to look in on the three holy terrors."

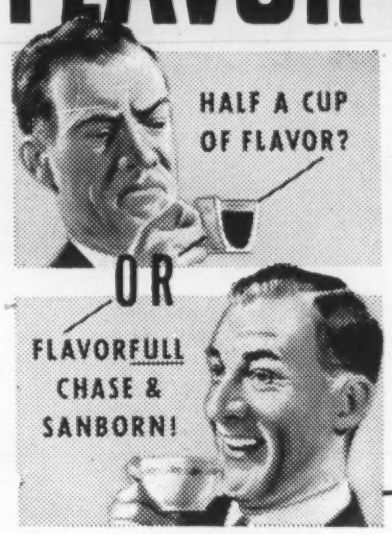
I was too late. They had begun to have a synthetic snow fight. The snow was tinsel from under the tree. In a way, it was a pity to stop them; they were having a royal time. In a way, too, the floor looked rather festive, sprinkled with the bright flakes. I began to understand why neatness was not the predominant characteristic of my neighbor's house.

Baby began to yell. No doubt he had lost his bottle.

"You boys come with me," I commanded. They came, dripping tinsel. I got Baby and his bottle connected again.

"Now, boys, go into the dining room where I can watch you while I work." They went, dripping tinsel.

FLAVOR DID IT!



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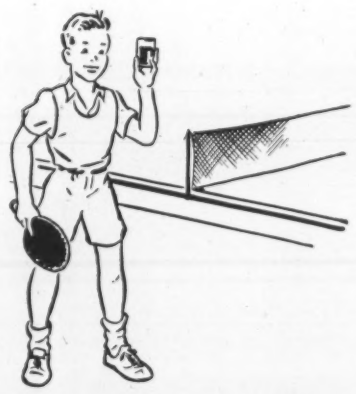
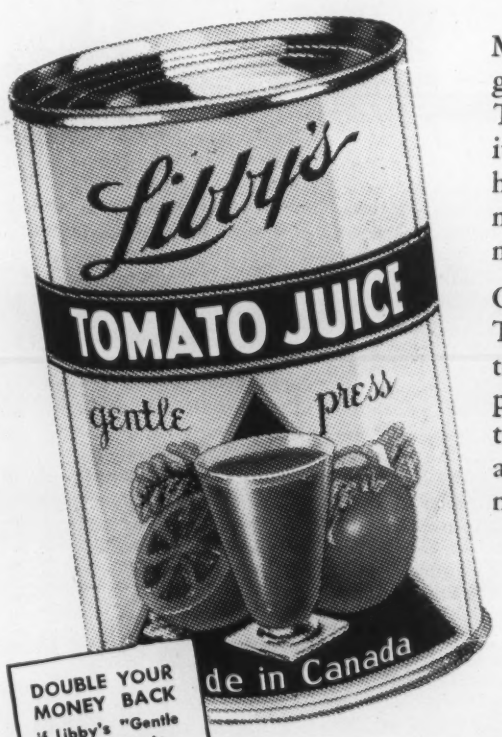


"Next time I'll beat Dad!"



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Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Catchup, Chili Sauce and Soup are equally good—try them.

TOMATO TOAST

1½ cups Libby's Tomato Juice
½ cup scalded milk
¼ teaspoon soda
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
6 slices toast

Make a tomato sauce from the butter, flour and tomato. Add soda and salt, then the milk. Dip toast in sauce. Serve hot.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Women's Political Associations as a Source of Political Education

By MARGARET WHITELY

WE BELIEVE that many women are confused by Party politics because they are unfamiliar with them. Other women have a rather helpless feeling about the whole business, and therefore are a negative influence either in or out of a Political Association, while still others are simply apathetic without any subjective reaction in particular. Yet the basis of the whole set-up lies in trying to find the answer to the questions affecting ordinary people.

A general survey of the direct accomplishments of women in the field of politics is interesting but disappointing. We are unable to find extensive written material on the subject—after all these years of voting! If only women could be brought to realize the extent of their power! In our war effort we have proved that women can achieve unbelievable accomplishments — working together. But when it comes to politics we prefer to sit back and say, for instance: "Oh, we can't get anywhere because of the men" and they, the poor dears, say "Oh, well, we don't know what the women are doing, if anything." What is the answer? If a woman really wants an answer to anything, she will get it; and if an active woman demands action, she will get it. Women control the Nation's purse strings, and as Grace Adams wrote in the *North American Review* "if money talks in politics then the female voice is potentially much louder than the male."

Nobody but an essentially stupid woman today lays our failure to achieve political positions of importance at the feet of men. One proof of this is the fact that in the United States' Congress the majority of women elected have come from districts in which men voters out number women, and it is interesting that British Columbia leads Canada in the number of women members elected.

Social Problems

The political apathy of women is the most serious virus to combat—that and the defeatist attitude. While politics are a field in which teamwork is necessary, no matter how great the teamwork, an Association fails to effect anything like its maximum good unless it provides a constructive program of action.

Originally this article was headed "Women in Politics" because when women become interested in anything they are really IN—whether it's "in labor," "in conference," or simply "in the house"! As a matter of fact, we like to think of politics as analagous to a house. No design has been established in the past which must be followed in the future, there is an opportunity to choose between alternatives. In politics, we profit by policies of the past, but we are not limited by them, nor are we restricted to one party. (But there is danger in this too, for as Dr. Harold Innis said recently, "The more parties, the weaker all the parties.") The issues are broad and we may expect to find that in our Political Associations great strength lies in a more intensive concern with social problems. Nor must we build of necessity in the cities and towns—a remote corner may prove very fertile ground from which may spring the seed of one of Canada's national policies. Once a woman is interested sufficiently to do something about party politics, she will not let go!

Looking over the broad plan of the "garden", the units with which women are concerned chiefly are the Ward Association, the Women's Association, and in some instances the Political Club, although there is a growing tendency towards discussion groups, especially pleasing to those who find it rather difficult to assimilate! Membership in the first two is important and the entry into them is a simple affair. No matter how intensively a woman may work within the Women's Association, she has not exercised anything like her full power until she puts her seal of approval or disapproval on the candidate seeking the nomination for election through the Ward Association. (As a rule, any woman in a riding is eligible for membership if she is a British subject and is sponsored by someone in the Association. The fee is quite a nominal sum.)

Selection of Candidate

The procedure of the selection of a candidate is carried on with some relation to ethics on a high plane, but occasionally meetings called for the purpose are "packed" with a candidate's supporters, hitherto inactive or non-members whose fees are then paid and who are summoned to the meeting for the sole purpose of casting a vote in favor of the person anxious to obtain the Party's official nomination. In this way a candidate has an opportunity of making himself appear the choice of the party voters in the riding when he is not really the choice at all. However, this system is just an "abortion" and is not to be recommended for anyone aspiring to Parliament or the Legislative Assembly.

The judgment of the mass of voters is reasonably sound when they use their heads, but when some personally ambitious person does their thinking the result may not be so palatable. Women, particularly those engaged in political activity for the first time, should ask themselves: Who is the candidate? What is his ability to cope with the issues? If he has been the sitting member they should ask: What has he said? What has he done—besides "sit"? Has he had courage? The negative answers to your own questions might surprise you. To quote Laski: "Any constituency is entitled to the fullest expression it can get of a member's general attitude."

Of course, a member of low mental calibre is a reflection on the whole electorate because without its blessing he would not have been elected.

Of special concern to women is the sphere of Adult Education and in this their political activity has fallen short. Government aids to encourage Adult Education should be made to a greater extent than at present. This training should know no limits in peace-time Canada and women's Political Associations should be one of the most powerful influences to encourage it. Already such organizations as Women's Institutes, Red Cross, I.O.D.E., Church societies and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, give important cooperation.

The appeal to Youth is another of the great problems confronting Political Associations. Greater interest of young people in politics would be a shot in the arm for some of the anaemic thinking we have encountered. Besides, as someone has written, it is always more inspiring to gain new followers than to save the old ones. There is little use shoving down their throats our concept of what they should have but we should try to learn their interests and build from there.

Let us consider one way in which a Women's Political Association might serve the needs of youth—and itself. If, in the postwar period, future counsellors and leaders will be needed in great numbers, youthful Political Associations should be the nucleii for much of this valuable material, and every facility possible should be provided young people who show outstanding ability in oratory, for example. If we ask ourselves how many really outstanding speakers we have in Canada today most of us would think of one or two only. If we ask ourselves who are more important than convincing speakers in an organized election campaign the question is still difficult to answer. At least part of the solution lies in encouragement and training where talent for public speaking is discovered.

What slants on a Political Association are young people likely to have? Well, in the first place, they will want an Association of their own, because as far as they are concerned most of us might as well be eighty years old. They don't want "pap", but they do want logic, frankness and sincerity. They will demand action based on constructive and new thought, and they are not going to be subjected to "sermonizing" and stay interested!

Good judgment is very necessary for Associations in their reaching-out for new members. Actually it is no one's affair what a person's party politics are. To ask, is just as impertinent as to ask "What do you do?" or "Who are your friends?" A political Association should gain its new members through their respect for its policy and conduct. Intelligent people resent a too-personal approach.

Whom are you likely to meet in an Association? The writer has made some of her most delightful acquaintances in this way, but membership in many Associations would increase if some of the little things that "grate" were removed, or at least held up to view.

We wish that every woman would learn what not to do in introducing and thanking a guest speaker. Probably the old Golden Rule of public speaking, to which someone has referred, would cover the picture for a speech of this kind: "Stand up! Speak up! Shut up!" all of which we suggest might be confined to a three minute interval.

Now that we have looked over the executive, let us proceed to the ranks. Most of them are women with average intelligence fortunately, for we consider ourselves one of them. Some of them are active because their grandfathers belonged to either of the "grand old parties", others be-

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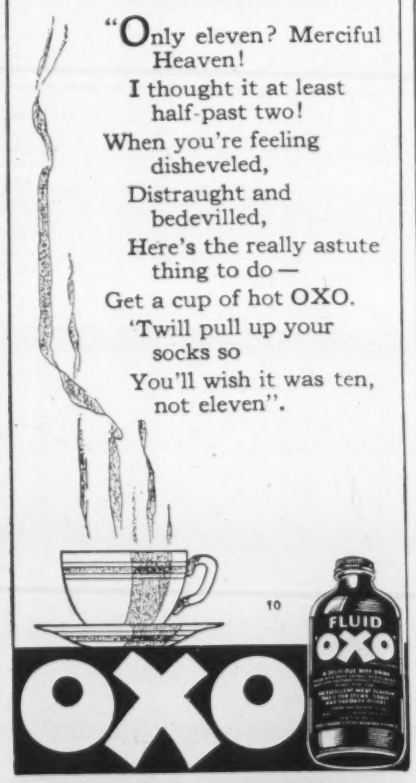

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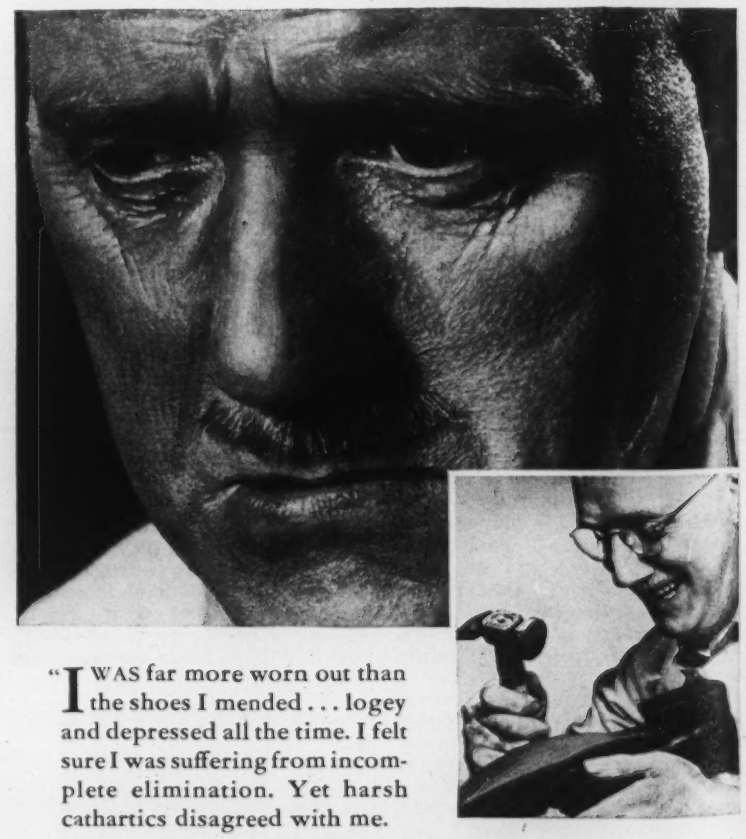

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cause they are looking for a paid job at the next election. Seriously, though, we think that if you can unearth a Women's Political Association that offers you anything more than afternoon teas between elections, you have discovered a pearl. In the ideal Association most of the members are conscientiously interested in a fuller exercise of their citizenship and are, at the same time, altruistically minded.

Organization is necessary, for democracy itself is communal. Training is important through a plan projected over the long run. Associations should simplify their political set-up so that women will not hesitate to join because they think it seems too complex. Each member should be thoroughly familiar with what her Association is trying to do.

While there are discouraging factors in political activity for the person who takes her politics very seriously, on the whole the work is encouraging. If, at the start, you feel unsure of yourself, just realize that everyone makes mistakes, even the old Die-Hards. For all of us women, it is a question of our acknowledging our political responsibility.

The Ostrich Wears an Ostrich Hat and the Beavers Are Eager

By BABS WARNER BROWN

ABOUT this time every year the Brace (of offspring) begins tuning up for another visit to the zoo. After demurs and feeble protests on my part, we eventually go. The zoo, like the income tax, is inevitable.

Zoological gardens seem less exciting these days. The animals are fewer and give the impression that even they won't be staying much longer. No doubt they have heard a rumor that there is a war on. Their aroma, however, is the same. Having smelt one zoo, one has smelt them all.

The Brace, notwithstanding, is always filled with enthusiasm. "Look at the darling birds!" they exclaim on sight of the motley collection of damp-looking freaks standing about in puddles near the zoo's entrance. For years I have wondered at the feeling of frustration that has accompanied the sight of these feathered creatures. The other day it came to me. Along the counters of the wine store where I queue up once a fortnight, stuffed ducks—for some reason known only to God and the Canadian wineries—stand ogling between tall urns of submerged grapes (and a small fortune in penicillin, I should imagine). As one waits in exasperation at the end of a molasses-like queue, the expression on those ducks' faces becomes excruciating. Hence the feathered inhibition. Association is a wonderful thing.

The Brace would like to bring home the Paradise Duck — which looks rather earthy, nevertheless, with a bacchanalian nose and a habit of stepping on its own feet; or the Great White Heron which is a tattle-tale grey and sits on its elbows looking bored.

Further along there is an ostrich which, funnily enough, wears an ostrich hat. But the bird is moulting and looks somewhat like "My Old Dutch." Beyond the ostrich come the polar bears. They make such extraordinary motions with their heads—round and round—as if they were setting the hands of a grandfather's clock with their noses.

Indoors, in the bird cages, are exotic macaws and white and chartreuse cockatoos and every imaginable kind and color of love bird. Flitting around amidst all this gay plumage is a shabby, cheeky little sparrow. The brilliant, beautiful parrots pretend to ignore him as he helps himself to their seed, but their eyes follow him enviously as he flits from cage to cage and eventually out through the doors and into the sunlight.

There is a mongrel puppy running about in the next building. He is unbelievably dirty and has lost the best part of an ear in a fight. He stops in front of one of the cages. It makes quite a picture. Inside the bars, a sleek, beautifully marked ocelot; outside, the ugly little mongrel. The puppy is frightened. Of the ocelot, perhaps? *For* him, rather. The ocelot, for all its beauty, has mad eyes. The trembling puppy smells the terrorizing stink of captivity.

There is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lion basking in the sunlight with his front paws crossed. I notice his supercilious eyes following the Brace, probably appraising them as two delectable cuts of fillet mignon. Penguins are strutting about in their dinner jackets. They always remind me of the *New Yorker* cartoon where the penguin dressed in plus fours says, "I got tired of going formal!" An eager beaver keeps diving into his lake and emerging with a wet leaf tilted rakishly over one eye. The bears are funny as ever—four little black ones and one simply enormous brown one—a gigantic Winnie-the-Pooh, sitting in the middle of his cage doing absolutely nothing. "A Pooh, simply poohing in the sun."

The Monkeys

You might just as well face it. Sooner or later you will have to visit the monkeys.

Just what nature intended to prove when she put that coloring on the end of an ape is beyond me. I understand the Hays office in Hollywood feels very strongly on the subject. Cheeta, the monkey in the Tarzan pictures, now being filmed in technicolor, has to wear camouflage! Once, when the Brace were very little, they stood, awed, in front of — I mean behind — an elderly, white-haired monkey. "Is it Santa Claus?" they asked uncertainly. Questions can be most embarrassing. In no other part of the zoo do you see parents tugging so frantically at their children as outside the monkey cages. (We were very amused at one woman. Her offspring, a small intelligent-looking little boy was intently studying a porcupine. "Come *on*, 'erbert!" his mother called indignantly, "If yer stops an' looks at things we won't never get around!")

Near where the deer live and the zoo becomes a park, we find a group of old men sitting around a picnic table. At first we think they are holding some sort of meeting, but it appears that they are merely enjoying a game of cribbage.

Art students arrive in noisy bunches and begin sketching in loose-leaf notebooks. I am amazed at their skill and the speed with which they catch the likeness of the moving animals in a few, clever strokes of their pencils. There is a little Chinese student amongst them. With her almond-shaped eyes, she doesn't look unlike the gazelle she is drawing. Amongst the rowdier art students who are trying to persuade a lemur to turn round for his portrait is a colored boy.

Children from every walk of life tear up and down the pathways. Nicely tweeded women who look as if they had only recently lost their nursemaids, a factory worker or two, an airman from New Zealand and another from Norway, a Canadian soldier and a couple of sailors —all these have wandered in through the open park gate.

In comparison to the sparrow, the parrots are as finely dressed as the women of Vichy. The ocelot has a heated cage and more food than the mongrel puppy can ever hope to scavenge. The guerrillas in the mountains and forests of Europe know a harder life and a stricter discipline than the people in the Occupied towns. . . But the sparrow and the puppy and the guerrillas possess that which would make the exchanging of their lot intolerable.

I look at the art students—yellow, black and white. At the sailors and the soldiers and the airmen. At the children, Jew and Gentile. At the old men playing cribbage in the sunlight. At the open park with Admittance Free on the gate. And I marvel at this Canada of ours and the priceless thing which is freedom.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Symphony Begins Its New and Notable Season

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, embarked at Massey Hall on the most expansive season in its history; already assured of larger public support than ever in the past. The number of concerts has been doubled, and several of them will be in other centres. Sir Ernest MacMillan having by indefatigable efforts made Toronto orchestra-conscious is undertaking the mission of making Ontario orchestra-conscious also.

Chief features of the initial concert were a revival of Schubert's Seventh Symphony, completed only a few months before the composer's death; and Chopin's early Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor with the most brilliant of the younger generation of Polish pianists, Witold Malcuzynski as soloist.

There are those who regard his 7th symphony as Schubert's masterpiece; but for most music lovers the real Schubert will continue to be found in his unapproachable lyrics, some of his chamber compositions, and that glorious fragment the "Unfinished Symphony". There is a time-honored musical jest which describes the 7th as Schubert's "other unfinished symphony", because, despite its undue length, the composer did not succeed in bringing it to an effective conclusion. The last movement is for the most part an emphatic recapitulation of the first; and the effect of the whole work would probably be more potent were it omitted.

It is only within the present century that conductors have taken a serious interest in it. When rendered with the insight and vigor that Sir Ernest brought to the task last week it stirs the pulses. The difficulties which dismayed orchestral players in Vienna and London a century ago, did not seem to have disturbed the personnel of T.S.O. Their tone was splendid and expression thrilling. The really Schubertian section of the work is the latter part of the second movement, the Allegro Vivace which follows an introductory Scherzo. It begins with a glorious chant from the 'cellos and proceeds with enthralling lyric beauty.

On this page last spring I wrote harsh words of the pianism of Mr. Malcuzynski, who, despite remarkable gifts as an executant, and occasional revelations of a sense of beauty, had indulged in wild orgies at the keyboard. Last week, encompassed by the orchestra with a discerning conductor at his elbow he was a changed man. His repose and dignity added to the charm of his beautiful lyric rendering of the Chopin Concerto in F minor. Annalists of Chopin as pianist note the aristocratic poise of his style. It was that, rather than his music, which first gave him his hold on the Parisian public. Mr. Malcuzynski's playing was entirely in accord with this tradition.

Two shorter numbers on the program seem to have been selected by Sir Ernest to show the all-round quality and technical efficiency of the orchestra. Few works could so well contribute to that end as Elgar's arrangement for modern orchestra of Handel's Overture in E minor.

Another number was the vivid and flashing "Carneval Romain" by the great father of modern orchestral expression Hector Berlioz; with its infectious salterello and other glowing devices. It is difficult to realize that this music, once part of the opera "Benvenuto Cellini" did not appeal to those who first heard it, with one immortal exception,—Paganini. Today when well played (as it was by Sir Ernest) it never fails to raise listeners to high elation.

Parlow Quartet

The Parlow Quartet opened the first of a lengthy series of Wednesday twilight chamber concerts at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and the two works chosen were of a nature to bring out the best all four instrumentalists had to give. "Brio", loveliness of tone, and perfectly unified ensemble utterance marked Haydn's Quartet in D major. Birdlike phrases which gave this work a nickname "The Lark" were gloriously rendered by Miss Parlow. Haydn was a very profound musician, though he managed to create an effect of effortless song, and only good technicians can evoke the real glamor of his chamber works. A fascinating novelty was Kreisler's Quartet in A minor.

Harry Adaskin

One of the most interesting of local events was the first of a series of recitals of 20th century music by the brilliant Canadian violinist, Harry Adaskin, at Conservatory Hall last week. Half the program was devoted to Sibelius, and the soloist revealed virtuosic powers and rare beauty of tone in a rendering of the difficult and baffling Concerto in D minor. In this work he had magnificent support from Frances Marr, playing the orchestral part in a piano transcription. Another delightful and unfamiliar offering was a Sibelius Sonatina. Among other choice novelties, flawlessly rendered, were a Minuet (Debussy-Dushkin); "Mediterranean" (Bax-Heifetz); "Sea Murmurs" (Tedesco-Heifetz). Extra numbers included a work, unique in pure loveliness, "Christmas Cradle Song" by Max Reger.

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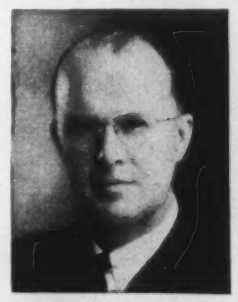

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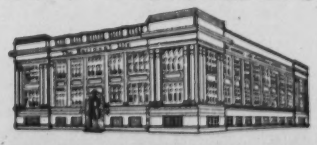

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FILM AND THEATRE

Playwright Wickedly Discovers a Bad-Tempered Happiness

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOEL COWARD was in one of his wickeder moods when he named his new production "This Happy Breed". However this is all to the good, since Mr. Coward wicked is a good deal more entertaining than Mr. Coward sentimental. In his latest picture he has contrived a study of the kind of domesticity that is almost as dismal to experience as it is funny to watch.

"This Happy Breed" covers the history of the Gibbonses, a lower middle-class English family, from 1919 to 1939. The Gibbons family pass through such national crises as the General Strike, the Abdication and Munich, but as they are humble people they live only on the perimeter of these large events. Producer Coward here is concerned chiefly with the detail of their family life, for which he has a wonderfully acute eye and ear.

The Gibbons household consists of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons (Robert Newton and Celia Johnson), and their three children, together with Aunt Syl, a spinster addicted to the lyrics of Amy Woodward-Finden, and Grandma Flint, a wonderful old party who manages to sum up in her offended person every mother-in-law joke ever invented. The feminine members of the household live in a state of exacerbated nerves made barely supportable by endless cups of tea. On holidays, Mr. Gibbon goes out and gets genially plastered with his war-time buddy Bob Mitchell (Stanley Holloway.) Daughter Queenie runs away with a married man, but comes home to be forgiven. Aunt Syl discovers Christian Science and drives the household almost crazy with her new ineffable serenities. There are deaths, marriages and births, and the world moves towards Munich, which hardly troubles Mrs. Gibbons and Queenie, placidly trundling the new pram past the men who are hurriedly throwing up trenches against the Luftwaffe.

Endearing Quarrellers

The Gibbonses are nagging, querulous and absurd, filled with their own strange dignity, yet always ready to heap indignity on each other. At the same time they are human, alive and at moments endearing. Mr. Coward has made a very funny picture of English family life, but he has done it without betraying his conviction that the British home is after all the backbone of the nation. Since he has a fine selective eye and ear and no special illusions about human nature, his picture is an excellent corrective to the current "Since You Went Away," a study in domestic life so drenched in sweetness that it is likely to leave you at the end with a bad case of hyper-acidity.

The cast of "This Happy Breed" could hardly be more at home in their story and setting if they had been Gibbonses born and bred. They are all amazingly good. My favorites on the whole were Alison Legatt's Aunt Syl and Amy Vaness's Grandma Flint. It would be hard to choose between Aunt Syl's exalted silliness and Grandma's unintermitted bad temper. They are both triumphs. The picture, incidentally, is in technicolor; and for once the technicolor, though agreeable, is really incidental. The charm of "This Happy Breed" lies in its material and characterizations and in its constantly sharp, knowing and lively treatment.

"The Mask of Dimitrios" is a highly theatrical study in international wickedness. Dimitrios (Zachary Scott) is a renegade Greek, a criminal spy and assassin, and he is first introduced to us as a corpse on a slab in the Istanbul morgue. A writer of detective thrillers (Peter Lorre) decides to use Dimitrios' story as source material, and tracing it back through Smyrna, Sofia, the Balkans and Paris, becomes involved not only with his hero's victims (including Sydney Greenstreet) but with Dimitrios himself. Peter Lorre's role is fairly respectable here, but he retains his special quality, at once child-like and evil; and when he and Sydney Greenstreet, the screen's most venerable murderer, engage in cross-purposes in the Balkans they are bound to compel interest. Between them they manage to raise "The Mask of Dimitrios" considerably above its own level as a mystery thriller.

Skilful Emphasis in Playing Makes "Rebecca" Plausible

By LUCY VAN GOGH

A COMPANY consisting entirely of highly accomplished players is this week presenting at the Royal Alexandra a play which offers great scope for accomplished playing. Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca" is erected on a very shaky basis of plausibility—the prospect of a happy married life is not in reality good when the second wife learns after the wedding that the husband (however justifiably) murdered the first wife, and the assumption that the first wife's habits of extreme promiscuity in a cottage on a Cornwall beach failed to arouse the suspicion of any of the county gossips is altogether too tall,—but it contains much excellent theatre, some vivid characterization, and two of the best bits of narrative to be delivered in a Toronto playhouse in years. *Mrs. Danvers'* narrative about the death of the first *Mrs. de Winter,* delivered by that sterling actress Florence Reed, was a gem. That of *Maxim de Winter* on the same subject, delivered by Bramwell Fletcher, did not come off quite so well; Mr. Fletcher never managed to seem like a man who could murder his wife, a task which requires very special qualifications, as any man who has thought of trying it knows. Mr. Fletcher is a good "straight" actor but lacks the requisite subtilty.

Diana Barrymore, who as the second wife has the even harder task of listening to these narratives, and to a lot of other things that make life difficult for a second wife even before she knows that her husband murdered his first, has made great strides since we last saw her. In this play she has to depict the progress from extreme inexperience and colorlessness to a matured and self-confident character, and the way she made that progress happen was much more convincing than the play's explanation of why it happened. In other words very fine acting covered up many psychological bare spots. One wished she could have been permitted to carry on to the much grimmer ending provided by the original novel.

Our old friend Margaret Bannerman was splendid as the horsey sister, and George Baxter as the immoral *Jack Favell,* and half-a-dozen minor parts were well filled. The characterization goes to pieces somewhat in the third act, when the play becomes temporarily a crime melodrama; but for all Miss Barrymore's cleverness and range, the unforgettable thing in the first two acts is the appalling *Mrs. Danvers* gliding down those majestic stairs and distilling the slow poison of her monotone speech into the ears of her wretched victim. Florence Reed is in the grand style of the older theatre. Monday night's audience, for a military benefit effort of some sort, also looked like old times, except that there were no young men. Mrs. Reed and this audience took to one-another at once.

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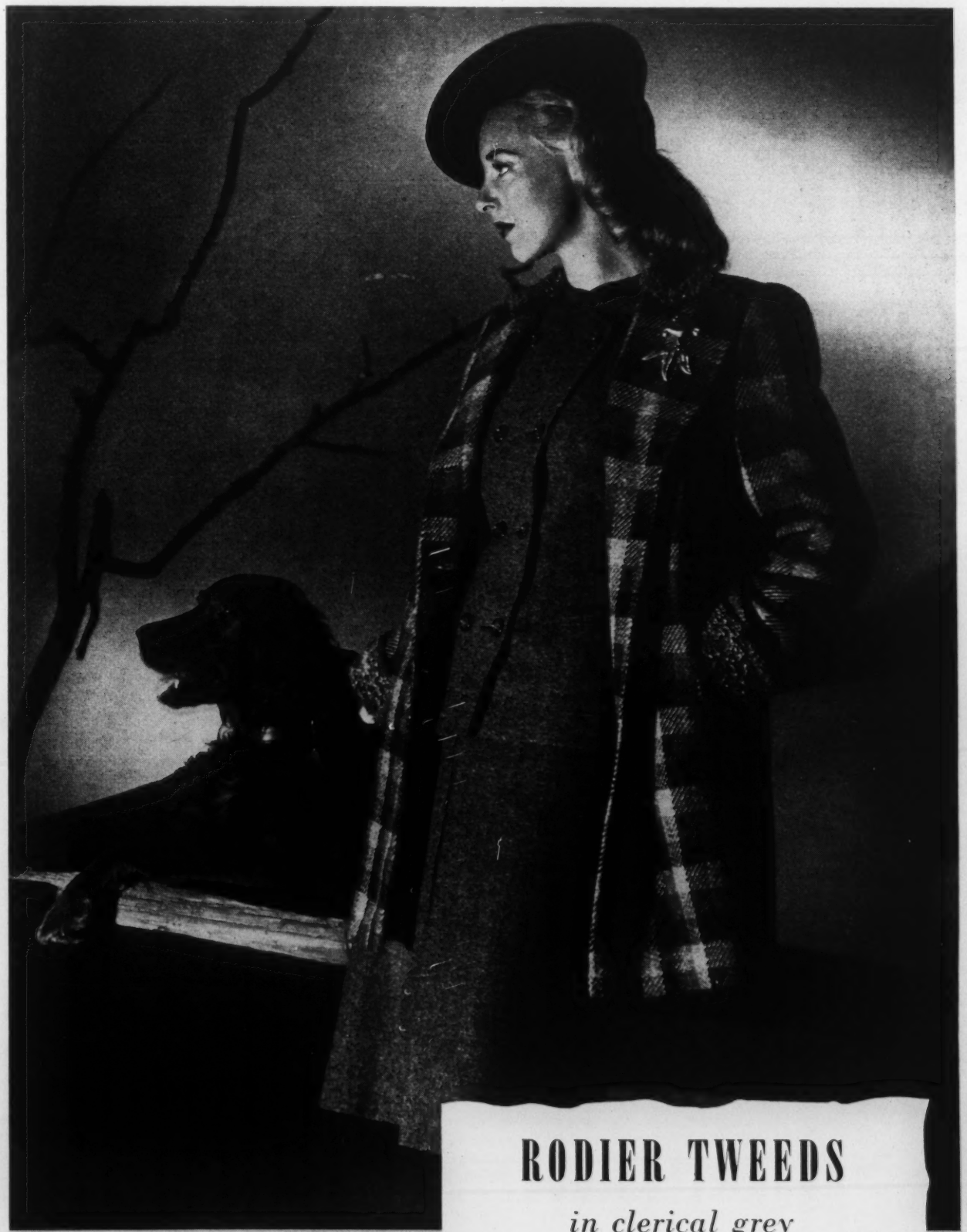

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Health and Scrupulous Care Pay Handsome Dividends on Topknots

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE leit-motif of today's smart coiffure is smooth neatness. Not a hair out of place. Curls play a less important part than before and hair which has grown out of the status of the page-boy into a good length is its basis. This fetish for neatness has brought the hair-net, decorative combs, the snood, into prominence as useful as well as accessories on the attractive side. It's one of the most completely charming and gracious hair styles we've had for some time.

It also brings into focus the importance of healthy hair. Hair that is afflicted with dullness or thinness does not lend itself to such styling. Of course lack of a good crop of hair can be disguised to some extent by means of those strange looking objects called "rats"—repulsive thought!—in our mother's day. But it's better to roll your own.

Modern Improvements

Despite all the modern improvements, no one seems to have been able to improve on the old-fashioned method recommended for daily care of the hair. Brushing—the hard, vigorous sort with a long-bristled brush—that exercises the scalp and polishes each separate hair is the most important part of any plan for a healthy and attractive head. Your brush should have fairly long, firm bristles, well-spaced. Brushing keeps the hair cleaner between shampoos. It stimulates the scalp to better function; it spreads the oil that is exuded daily from the little sac at the root of each hair, so that the hair is not oily near the root and dry on the ends, and it lends a silken texture and a gloss that can be achieved in no other way.

If there is even a trace of dandruff don't delay in beginning a series of treatments. You can do these at home, although it's rather a bother. It's much simpler and probably better for you to have a course of treatments at the hands of a reliable scalp specialist. If lack of time or other reasons make this impossible, there are good preparations on the market specially designed to combat dandruff. They must be used regularly, of course. Part of the home treatment may include a weekly hot oil treatment. These are specially good as a preliminary to a permanent wave, as well as maintaining the cleanliness and health of the scalp. Heated oil is applied all over the scalp and then steamed in with a towel that has been wrung out in hot water.

Most people, of course, depend on the services of the hairdresser for the shampoo. If there is any reason to believe that the hair is not rinsed thoroughly, ask that more water be used, otherwise a film of soap will be left to dull the hair.

A tablespoonful of vinegar to about two quarts of water after the soap has been rinsed away gives the hair an attractive sheen. It is especially good in districts where hard water is a problem. Rinse the hair with clear water to remove the odor of the vinegar.

Translucent White

White or gray hair is given a translucent brilliance by a last rinse that includes bluing. Use a fairly strong solution of old-fashioned household bluing (such as is used in the laundry). Rinse again with clear cool water. This keeps the hair beautifully white and helps to overcome discoloration. Occasionally have your hairdresser give you a platinum rinse to make your hair especially lovely. It has been suggested that black or very dark-brown-haired women may also use the bluing rinse occasionally. Make it the same way as for white hair. It often tones down little gray streaks, making them less noticeable.

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MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

SOOTHES · REFRESHES

Mirror, Mirror on the Wall in the Decorating Scheme of Things

By JOANNA HUTTON

"MIRROR, mirror on the wall—who's the fairest of us all?" Since the mythical days of Snow White, the mirror has been a friend of the vain—it reflected, and its duty was done. Today wise women prime the mirror's potentialities, and find it a decorative spark for brightening the home. Let your mirrors do double duty!

Mirrors can brighten dark corners. Add a mirror and create an illusion of space—an idea that works in small apartments.

As a background for a small dining table or desk, set a mirrored panel between decorative shelves or bookcases. You'll like the way it reflects a candle-lit table. No cloth is ever needed, the top can be cleaned with a damp cloth, and dried unstreaked with crumpled newspaper. Or, set two chests back-to-back and cover the top with a mirror to make a combination dinette table and desk.

A built-in mirror between old windows in a small kitchen gives the effect of one large window. And there's your chance for a last minute look before answering the doorbell.

Murals at Small Cost

Mirror murals are a decorative pick-up in any room. Their cost is moderate, the effect mighty. First be sure the mirror's surface is clean. Then, with a crayon, lightly sketch on it a suitable design. Paint on the pattern with a soft camel's hair brush and light enamel, or special ink made for glass. Brush paint on lightly so that a suggestion of mirror shines through the color.

Hang as you would a picture. Be sure to use a mirror with an attachment on the back for wall hanging. A pin-up of your own making is seldom safe.

Did you ever think of slip-covering your mirrors? Let the edge reflect the material used in draperies or chair coverings. In your old mirror has a wooden frame, tack on a scalloped ruffle or tailored straight strip. Even if there's no foundation for tacks, you can still do it.

For quick trim, use the ready-cut, ready-pasted wallpaper appliqués for the mirror's edge—green ivy or morning glories are especially effective. These appliqués are good for ready-furnished apartments, because it's just as easy to take them off as to put them on.

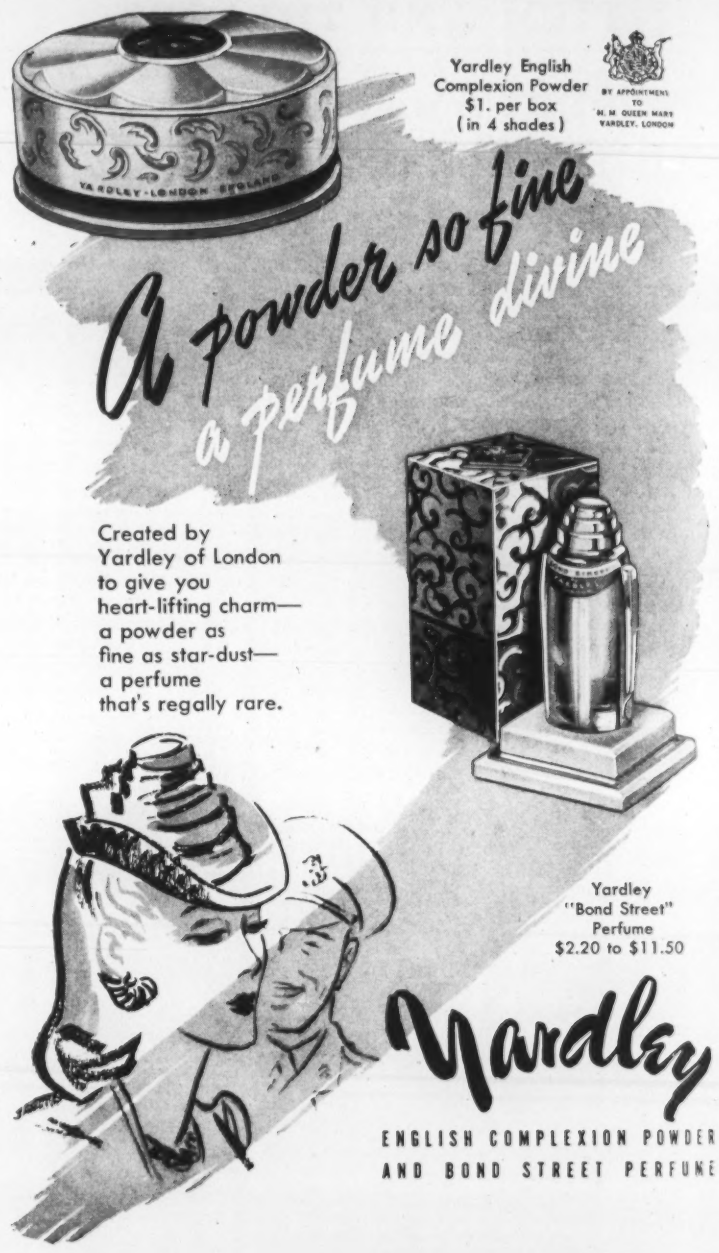
A Coffee Table

A bathroom adjunct becomes a sparkling fireside piece. You can easily create this coffee table from almost any framed mirror. With a good enamel, paint a pattern on the frame suitable for a décor of your room . . . or apply an antique finish. Then place the mirror on a sturdy luggage rack finished the same way.

For an eye-opening breakfast tray, use a lightweight mirror with a plain frame. Paint a simple decoration on the frame—a crowing rooster, perhaps—or "Good Morning" scrawled around the edge.

Save your pocket mirrors — use them for coasters under glasses. You can trim the edges with colored adhesive ribbon tape.

For a bright reflection in a dark corner, get a mirrored waste basket.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Never Expect Any Girl to Be Her Age about a Hat With Feathers

By MARGARET E. NESS

IT WAS the hat really. She went into Joyce's bedroom and there it was. Perched on a sophisticated doll's head hatstand atop the polished chest of drawers.

Green curled ostrich feathers around red velour! Joyce's best bonnet—that she'd bought a day or so ago. But of course the family wouldn't let her have a hat like that.

They just didn't understand. It's quite all right for Joyce, they'd say. Joyce is nineteen. But the neighbors would think we were completely crazy if we let you wear such a hat.

She put out a stubby finger and stroked the green feathers until they clung lightly, possessively to her finger. She shivered all over with pleasure. It was such a lovely exciting hat. And she never got to wearing any but the plainest of felts.

To Show Off

She set her mouth firmly and stuck out her pointed chin. A family could be such a nuisance. They never saw eye to eye with her on anything nowadays.

Then she remembered why she'd come to Joyce's room. She pulled open the second-from-top drawer, rummaged out a big candy box and took off the ornate lid. Such pretty hankies! She selected a gay floral-splashed one and returned the box to the drawer. Joyce wouldn't miss that particular hankie and she'd tuck it out of sight in her pocket. She wouldn't even blow on it. And she'd return it tomorrow.

But the family wouldn't understand that when Sarah James called for her this afternoon and took her up to her place for the night,—well, she wanted a gift-sort of hankie to show off. Like as if it had been a birthday present she'd got the day before yesterday.

But then, of course, the family wouldn't be the family unless they gave her practical things.

"Now, dear," they said this year, "we thought you'd like some white linen handkerchiefs and stockings and moccasin bedroom slippers."

Joyce gave her a pair of kid gloves. But, naturally they had to be plain—no fancy tops or suede backs like Joyce herself wore.

She looked around the room. Why couldn't she have blue dotted dimity curtains tied back with tassels! And a movie-set sort of low bed, with the boxed sides coming right down to the floor! Instead of inheriting Joyce's old ivory bed-room set that the family insisted looked so nice in her back room.

And then her eyes rested on the hat again. That hat! She wanted a hat like it. More than she wanted pretty hankies, more than she wanted a really exciting bedroom.

Joyce gets everything she wants, she thought. And her blue eyes sparked up angrily. If I make a scene, perhaps they'll let me have ostrich feathers on a hat.

But then they mightn't. Families ran you and it wasn't right. Didn't schools teach that everyone was an individual and should get some consideration! But her family carried on about the simplest things she wanted to do.

Like the movies last week.

They didn't think she should see that double header last week. But of course it was all right for them to go themselves.

"It's Boris Karloff in one," they explained, "and a gorilla-man in the other. You wouldn't sleep well after all that excitement. We'll go to the first show and be home early. You just go to bed at your usual time. We'll be in shortly after."

It was like that all the time. Mustn't do that—mustn't do this.

She Had Style

There was a fashion magazine lying on Joyce's satin covered bed. She went over and picked it up. It was open at a full page illustration of a hat that looked exactly like the one on the chest of drawers. And the girl looked like Joyce, too. Well, so did she. A nice slim nose and a high hairline.

"That hat would suit me every bit as well as Joyce," she said to herself.

And she took the magazine over and propped it against the square mirror. She had to push some perfume bottles and skin tonics aside to make room. She picked up one lavish-looking bottle. "Satanic Love" the label read. She removed the stopper and sniffed. There! Just a dab on the lobes of her ears like she'd seen Joyce doing—and a smear in the hollow of her throat! It certainly smelled nice.

Then she took the hat off the stand and turned it admiringly in her hand. It was a sort of silly hat. But she'd like to wear a silly hat just once. Especially with feathers. She studied the photographed head for a moment. She wanted to get the angle exactly right.

The hat was a little tight. But it did suit her. They couldn't say she didn't have style. If the rest of the family only had as much as she had...

Feathers So Becoming

And then and there she decided she was going to fight for what she wanted—a hat with feathers, gay hankies and fancy gloves. Even new bedroom furniture. It wasn't much to ask the family to give in to her on those things, surely.

Suddenly she heard voices downstairs, the high quick voices of Joyce's Mother and of Joyce herself and the low tones of Joyce's Dad.

Funny how she always thought of the family as Joyce's Mother and Joyce's Dad!

Someone was coming up the stairs. Joyce probably.

But she still stood in front of the chest of drawers, twisting her head this way and that, flirting with herself in the mirror.

Joyce was in the doorway. There was a gasp. "Grandmother!" Joyce said to the little white-haired old lady. "Why, Grannie, what are you up to? That's my hat you've got on! Well, of all things!"

A REPLY

(To J. E. Middleton's "To Conservatives" SATURDAY NIGHT, September 23, 1944.)

PHILOSOPHERS have often said
That younger men are hot of head
But we who own to greater age
A gentler wordy warfare wage.
You glibly talk of mother wit
As if you had command of it
While when you resurrect the past
You nail your ign'rance to the mast.

However, looking back on time
Our heads were doubtless hot as thine
Perchance (God help us!) we were too
Once "Holier than thou" like you
Perhaps we'll charge this "Song and Dance"
To Liberal intolerance
So cheer-up "Mid", you soon will be
As full of "wit" (and old) as we.

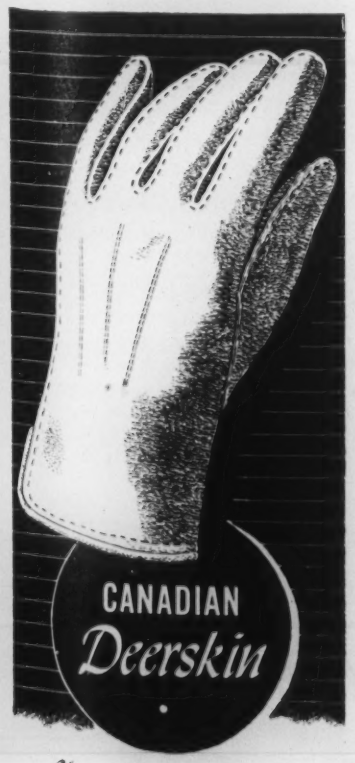
R. S. HADTON

PARALLELS

WE RANGED the dunes and paced our windswept shore
For driftwood born of brumal wave and storm;
Then sun-bleached spar and plank we homeward bore
That we, for all the winter, might sit warm.

We solace wrung from wreckage in our need,
And where the light fell mellow it seemed meet
That you, in comfort born of woe, should read
Shelley and Byron, sitting at my feet!

ARTHUR STRINGER



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AND THEN...
SHE **Smiled**

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A charming smile is more than an asset—it is a priceless treasure! But don't forget, for a smile to be really attractive, you must have firm, healthy gums as well as bright, sparkling teeth.

That's where Ipana and massage can help you. You see, Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle but, with massage, it is especially made to help keep your gums healthy.

Gums must have exercise, exercise denied them by our modern soft foods. Frequently this results in your gums becoming soft and tender. Sometimes they bleed and a tinge of "pink" warns you to see your dentist at once. It may not be serious, but your dentist is the one to decide.

Don't wait for trouble to mar your smile's charm. Let Ipana and massage help keep your teeth brighter, your gums firmer, your smile more sparkling and radiant.

Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use
IPANA AND MASSAGE

THE OTHER PAGE

The Real Reason Why Johnnie Up and Left Father's Farm

By A. C. FORREST

WHILE Mr. Sinclair was driving his old car down the dusty lane into the Saturday evening twilight, he noticed his neighbor's boy, young Hec McLean, was still out in the field running the tractor. "Must be trying to get the seeding all finished," he thought wistfully, "I wish I were as near done."

Jack Sinclair was late getting up to the village to do his shopping this week. Usually he quit early Saturdays, hurried through the chores, shaved and got dressed up so he and Mrs. Sinclair would have time to chat with the neighbors on the street and in the stores, and maybe go into Harris' ice cream parlor after they had gotten all the groceries.

But he didn't have any help on the farm now, since his only boy, Johnnie, had left him three weeks before. So he had felt that he ought to work out in the field as late as he could. By the time he had had his supper and finished the chores it was so late that he was afraid the stores would be closed before he got up town.

He thought he'd better not take time to shave or change his clothes. Besides he had to get a bag of salt, a sack of lime, and some clover seed, so he decided he'd just go up in his overalls. Mrs. Sinclair was cross about it. She always looked forward to these Saturday night trips to town. She had been lonely all week too. But tonight it was so late she didn't feel that it would be worth going. And as she said, she didn't want to go up town with a man who looked like a tramp.

So that was the way things were when he left. And that was why when he got up to the village he slipped around from store to store, getting things he needed without stopping to talk with anyone.

By the time he got to McBain's hardware store he was just about finished. He had the groceries and the roast, the mail, and the air mail stamps and envelopes. The seed, lime and salt were all piled in the back seat of the old sedan, and he made a mental note that he had better not forget to sweep it out before they went to church the next day.

When he was going into McBain's, he figured that he would have time enough to stop and chat for a bit. It was always the last store to close on Saturday nights. McBain was more than a hardware merchant. He was also the local undertaker, and he had an ambulance. He was the chief of the volunteer fire brigade, and chairman of the Liberal Association. He was quite an all-round sort of citizen, and every week three or four men of the village spent the evening in his store. They always sat back in a dark corner on nail kegs, by the horse collars. Saturday nights the circle was enlarged to make room for four or five farmers who waited there while their wives did the shopping.

SINCLAIR went up to the counter to get his tobacco. For McBain sold tobacco, chocolate bars, dry goods, magazines and a few other things beside hardware. He could hear the men talking in the corner, but he didn't say anything to them for a minute. Maybe it was because he had on overalls, anyway they didn't recognize him.

Just when McBain was giving him his change though, he heard old Charlie White saying in his loud voice: "It seems a shame young Sinclair up and leaving old Jack all alone in the middle of the seeding like that. Of course he always was a restless young coot, but you'd a' thought he'd a' had enough respect for the old man to help him through the seedin' first."

"Aw, he never liked farm work much anyway," Henry Clay drawled. "He was always itchin' to be off playin' ball, or traipsin' about the country with that dance orchestra of his."

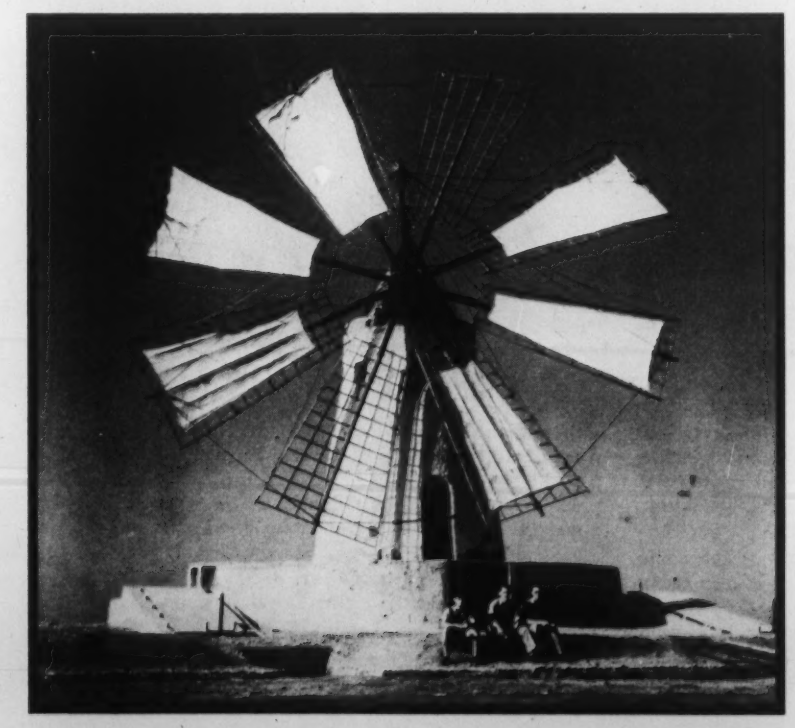
"It's a lucky thing for Sinclair that old Hector McLean's his next neighbor. He won't see him stuck," Old Charlie went on. "Now that boy of Hector's is a worker, with enough sense to stay on the farm and make some money while the makin's good. Somebody was tellin' me that if the war lasts another year young Hec will have enough money saved to buy the Routledge place."

Jack Sinclair heard it all. He just stood there for a minute getting whiter, and stuffing his tobacco in his pocket. McBain was watching him and was worried, but he couldn't think of anything to say.

Sinclair had intended to buy some other things. He had wanted to look at some harness, for now that his boy was gone he was using the horses more. Young Johnnie had always looked after the tractor, and his father had never bothered to learn how to drive it very well.

But he didn't want to buy anything now. For a minute the heavy tobacco-laden, harness-smelling air seemed to be smothering him. Without a word he turned and walked to the door.

Roddy McBain had known and



It looks like a little bit of Holland but actually this particular windmill is one of many near Aden in Arabia. They are used to pump sea water into low fields just above sea level, where the sun evaporates the water and leaves the salt. This method of salt extraction is very ancient.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?
By Ti-Jos
...DAD SENDS ME A PARCEL EVERY WEEK...AND IT'S SIX WEEKS SINCE I GOT ONE!
SOME GUY IN THE POST OFFICE GETS THEM!
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237221 PTE. SMITH!
HEY!... THAT'S ME
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'BOUT TIME, TOO!
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Second, see that *your* club has a frank discussion about the problem. Call in your health officer, or someone else who really *knows* the problem . . . and the answers. Arrange to have a free screening of a modern film to give you a better understanding of what is being done, and what can be done.

Third, make sure the conditions in your community are the kind which will give your children . . . and your neighbour's . .. the best chances for health and happiness . . . NO houses of prostitution . . . and NO unsavory places in which healthy and diseased young people can meet easily.

As a homemaker you cannot be indifferent. Canadian home life is the root of our nation's life. It must be protected.

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2-VS

liked Jack Sinclair from the time they were kids in school. For nearly forty years they had done business together. He had loaned him money. He had buried his father and mother. The McBain pew was right in front of the Sinclair pew in the village church. He felt very much ashamed that this had happened in his store.

It was funny too, for whenever McBain was called to take charge of a funeral he always knew the right thing to say. He was never stuck for a word in any situation. But he followed Jack Sinclair to the door tonight, not knowing what to say. He followed him on outside to the car before he could stammer out, "You know Jack, Charlie White is a damned old fool."

"I know, Mac. It's all right. But I didn't want to say anything for fear I'd lose my temper and say something I'd be sorry for afterwards. And besides what's the use of trying to talk to a man like him."

WHEN he got home a little later, he put the car away in the shed and hurried up to the house with his arms full of mail and groceries. There was an air mail letter from Johnnie and that would please Mother, and she would forget all about how cross and disappointed she had been.

They read the mail and Mrs. Sinclair made some tea and toast before her husband told her what had happened in the store. "Of course Charlie White is an old fool," he said. "And I don't mind so much what he and old man Clay said about Johnnie. Clay's boy never could make the ball team, and he was always jealous of Johnnie because he was such a good pitcher, and had the orchestra and was so popular and all that.

"And as far as Johnnie leaving in the middle of the seeding," he went on, "anybody'd know that when a fellow gets his appointment to the Air Force he doesn't tell them to wait for a couple weeks, because there's a late spring in this part of the country this year.

"But what made me mad was the way they talked about young Hec. Boy, would Old Hector have been mad! If either Clay or White had been overseas with Hector and me in the last war they'd have known how Hector feels about the kind who stay home and blow about making money out of a war."

"By the way," said Mrs. Sinclair, anxious to change the subject. "Young Hec was over while you were gone. He finished up the seeding tonight and. . ."

"He finished, eh?" Mr. Sinclair interrupted. "I thought that was why he was working so late."

"Yes, and he said he'd be over Monday to run our tractor till we get finished.

"But what he wanted to tell me was that he'd got a letter from Johnnie. And Johnnie was telling him that he's hoping to get home for haying. He's put in for leave then, and he hopes maybe that he'll be able to get in on a few ball games then too. Hec thinks Johnnie is pretty lonesome."

"I don't suppose," Mr. Sinclair said, "that a man like Charlie White could understand what's been going on in the minds of those two kids. He was so busy making money in the last war, and has been so busy hanging onto it ever since, that he thinks that's all anybody else ever thinks about. If he'd had a boy of his own it might have been different. Then he might be able to understand how young Hec isn't thinking about how much money he can make, but about how he'd like to be off with Johnnie in the Air Force. And there's Johnnie wishing he was home so's he could help me out pitching hay in the daytime, and the team by pitching a hardball in the evening.

"If I didn't think the boys would be sore at me if I talked, I'd like to tell that old buzzard how Hec and Johnnie tossed up to see which one would join the Air Force and which would stay home and help Hector and me," he said. "Anyway I'd rather have a boy, even if he is away, than all the money Charlie White ever dreamed of."

The Days of Long Ago When Men Were Men and Cold Was Cold

By HUGH TEMPLIN

A POLITICAL commentator, speaking in Toronto the other day, said that anyone who wanted to feel the pulse of the nation should join the crowd sitting around the cracker-barrel in a country store.

That man may have been born on a farm but he must have lived in the city a long, long time. Crackers haven't come in barrels for a generation or more; the old-timers no longer congregate in the country store; they prefer the comfort of the front office of the little garage which used to be a blacksmith shop; and they don't talk politics except at election time. More likely, they will be trying to outdo each other in telling tall stories, an art which still survives in the rural parts of Ontario.

I was driving slowly along a township road, remembering that all four tires were old, when one of them went flat. A little service station stood at the next corner, so I walked there. The owner said he could fix it; I could wait in the office while he looked after the tire, but he cautioned me not to believe all I heard.

Perhaps that was just as well. Old Dave, a retired farmer from Garafraxa, was telling a story and paid no attention to me as I entered.

"He wanted me to cut down a tree for him," said Dave, "but these little trees they have nowadays are too dangerous. They don't take long enough to fall. You mind that big elm tree that used to stand behind my old log house on the 4th of Garry, Joe?"

Joe nodded.

"Well," Dave went on, "the day I cut that one down, I had time to go into the house, cook myself some bacon and eggs and eat them before it hit the ground."

I gasped a bit, but the others seemed unimpressed.

"That was the house that used to be so cold in winter," Joe recalled. "I mind the day I was having supper with you and the cat jumped up by the wash basin. Your wife threw the tea out her cup at the cat and it froze solid in the air and killed the cat when it hit the beastie."

Bob, the third man, spoke up. "I always said it was colder in this part of Ontario seventy-five years ago than anywhere else. Out West, it wasn't anything like it. One day when I was farming in Alberta, I drove into town with my fast team in the sleigh and the collie dog trotting along behind. Before I was ready to go home they said there was a Chinook wind coming up, so I got my team and galloped back. We rode on the snow all the way, but the dog was running on dry ground behind me all the time."

"Lucky you didn't have buckskin harness that day," remarked Joe. "That was all I owned one year. Made it myself, good and strong it was, but it stretched like all get-out when it got wet. One day I was bringing a load of logs to Black's mill, and I got caught in the rain.

"Just at the foot of the hill, the wagon stuck in the mudhole that used to be there whenever it rained. The team kept pulling and the buckskin traces stretched out and out, so I drove them up the hill to the mill, walked them around a big tree a couple of times and tied the traces to the tree. Couldn't get home that night, so I slept in the mill. In the morning the sun came out bright and warm, and the traces begun to dry out. When I went outside, there was the wagon load of logs coming up the hill."

Surely, I thought, that is the limit, but apparently not. It was Dave's turn again.

"Well, it wasn't all work in those days either. There used to be quite a few deer around here, and many's the one I used to shoot. Some of them was pretty smart, too. One day I was chasing a big buck out by the 4th line along the Grand river. Just when I got about in range, he started around the big rock that used to be on the Mills farm. You remember?"

Apparently they did. I had never heard of it.

"Well, then I started around the rock, but that there deer kept on the other side, no matter how fast or slow I went. Bye and bye I got mad. I wasn't going to let no deer get the best of me. I sat down and thought it over. There was a couple of little trees close together. I put the barrel of my gun between them and bent it carefully so the thing would shoot around a circle."

"And did it work?" I asked.

"Sure it did, but that dang deer heard the shot and jumped out of the road and the bullet came around and hit me in the back. I was in bed for three months."

"Talking of sports," says Bob, 'I used to be the best player on the old Belwood baseball team. We used to take on all the cities around here, and beat them, too. The Guelph team came to Belwood that year and we beat them by 42 to 28. I knocked out 15 home runs myself.

"When we was going back to Guelph, they thought they would stop me, so they built a high board fence around the park so I couldn't knock the ball out of it. But I fooled them. The night before the game, I went down with a keyhole saw and cut one of the knotholes an inch bigger than a baseball. Then the first time I came to bat, I knocked the ball through the knothole, clean as a whistle."

The garage man stuck his head in the door.

"Your car is ready now."

I staggered out, but by the time I reached the car I had settled down enough to drive the four miles home.

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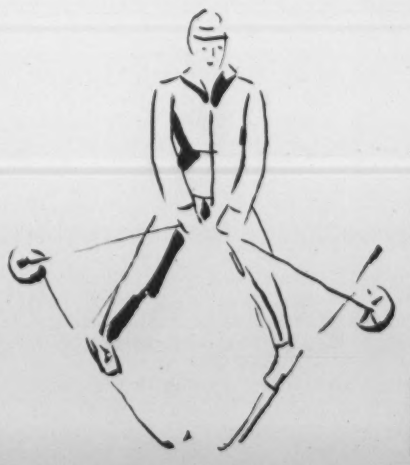

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EATON'S

Ruin Germany And We Make Another War

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

Economics is not the only consideration in the peace, Mr. Woodhouse says, but it should be an important one, and it is one that was largely ignored in 1919.

The economist, with the harsh realism of his science, knows that Nazism was created by six millions unemployed in Germany more than anything else, that Europe is an economic unit which can not afford to be disturbed, and that nothing in history supports the contention that a destructive peace will work.

London.

IN 1919 Europe concluded its Peace Treaty after four years of slaughter and untold agony. In 1939 the Germans marched across the Polish frontier, and the great travail, after its uneasy interruption, recommenced. "To what a different future Europe might have looked forward if either Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Wilson had apprehended that the most serious of the problems which claimed their attention were not political or territorial but financial and economic. . ." Lord Keynes said that, in "The Economic Consequences of the Peace", and now, with the time for a new Peace approaching fast, it is important to remember it, and to exert upon the makers of peace the full pressure of sensible argument.

How necessary this is, is apparent from the already-bitter cleavage between the two schools of thought on Germany, the "tough" school and the "soft", and in particular from the irrelevance of most of the argument on both sides. It would be wrong to say that the coming Peace must be inadequate and improper unless it is framed by economists, for economics are not the whole story, but it is certain that unless fundamental economic considerations are given full weight the balance of the Peace Treaty will be incorrigibly prejudiced, and the road made ready for a tragic repetition of 1919-1939.

What is implied in the economic approach to the problem? First and foremost, the implication is that no apparatus for the enforcing of peace can, *per se*, be finally successful. Quite apart from the very obvious difficulties in the use of power to prevent aggression, there is an essential contradiction in the idea that the means of war is appropriate to the end of peace.

The whole concept of international policing is totally wrong in any except a short-term and extraordinary context. Its reference is to the temporary condition of convalescence, not to an enduring state of health, to which, indeed, its very existence represents a constant threat. What economics say here is what sane politics also say, that peace is indivisible and dependent upon the pre-condition of the establishment of circumstances in which nations exercise freely their basic rights and freedoms in economics, politics and raciality.

It Tolls for Me

John Donne wrote "Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind," and what is true of the individual is demonstrably true also of the sovereign nation. The bell that tolls for any nation destroyed by a Carthaginian peace, tolls also for those that destroy it.

But economics are not really concerned, *qua* economics, with this premise, although it is the primary truth from which economic con-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Coming Scramble for Trade

By P. M. RICHARDS

TODAY in Canada we have "good times"—the result of full employment due to the requirements of war. Everybody is working, and everybody has at least some money to spend. (Actually, of course, very many individuals are worse off than they were before the war, taxes having risen greatly and living costs somewhat while incomes, in their case, have remained at around the prewar level. But this reduced ability to spend is more than offset, as an influence on general prosperity, by the unprecedented numbers of new income-producers enjoying better-than-normal wages.) The national income has more than doubled since 1939. What's going to happen when the European war ends and the war production, or most of it, stops? Will there be jobs and good times then?

Canadians have been told over and over again, and not only by the socialists, that they are to enjoy greater economic security and higher standards of living after the war. No more economic depressions and large-scale unemployment; if we can have full employment in war we can have it in peace; it is to be the responsibility of the state to see that we have it, or at least to provide adequate subsistence for any individual unfortunate. The government is to promote the well-being of the lower-income groups of the population by all possible means—all of them, incidentally, involving the expenditure of large public funds—including the undertaking of big public works projects whenever employment declines, payments to parents for the support of children below 16 years of age, land settlement plans, price floors for agricultural products, aids to education, hospitalization, unemployment and health insurance, larger old-age pension, etc., etc.

Where's the Money Coming From?

These things are very attractive and the public goes for them—but where's the money to come from? The government—indeed all political parties—has only a hazy idea on this point, while highly conscious of the need for pleasing the voters. In effect, the socialists' simple solution is to re-cut the national income cake so that larger slices shall go to certain groups, labor and agriculture, disregarding the fact that this redistribution is already being done very effectively by means of income taxes and subsidies and higher wage rates, and that the taxing process is already being carried to the point where the law of diminishing returns begins to operate. But the plain truth is that the prewar national income cake is much too small for our postwar requirements, if present national social service hopes are to be realized, and the government knows it would only make serious economic trouble to further increase certain shares at the expense of others. Clearly, what is really required is that we make a larger cake, large enough to provide adequate shares for all.

The socialists seem to think this is mainly a matter of increasing the money supply, but that would only increase the number of claims to goods and services whereas the obvious need is a larger supply of goods and services themselves. As Canada is anything but a self-sufficient country (one of the least so in the world) and maintained her prewar standards of living only by selling a large proportion of her products abroad (about 33 per cent of her national income came from export trade, comparing with only about 7 per cent in the case of the United States), it follows that she was in anything but a strong position to set up irreducible standards of living for her people, such as it is now proposed to do. Those standards were really determined by the volume of her sales abroad. When other countries did not buy her surplus products in sufficient quantity, her national income and employment declined. The national income cake shrank and there was less to divide, no matter what the socialists might urge.

Have to Rebuild Our Export Trade

Canada will be even more dependent on export markets after this war. Our productive capacity has increased enormously, and to have the necessary volume of employment we shall need one million more jobs than existed before the war, according to Reconstruction Minister Howe. Says the Royal Bank of Canada's Monthly Letter for September, 1944: "Canada, thirty-first among the nations in respect to population, is today the third trading nation in the world, with exports running at a level considerably in excess of $3 billions annually. In the twenty years from 1919 to 1939 there was not one when the amount of exports even closely approached one-half of the present figure. This is a splendid record, but it is not placed here for purposes of encouraging complacency. On the contrary, it raises problems of first-rate magnitude. Canada has built her living standard upon the foundation of export trade, but 80 *per cent of the export business we are now doing belongs in the category of temporary, abnormal, war-time trade*, with only about 20 per cent in the class of normal and permanent trade. It is upon the basis of the $600 millions a year normal trade that Canada will have to rebuild the whole structure of her export trade. . . ."

In other words, our need is not only to recover our prewar volume of normal trade—we must greatly increase it. And competition for foreign markets is going to be tough. Other countries have also largely increased their productive capacity and efficiency. This column has the warmest sympathy for honest attempts to raise the Canadian level of well-being, but surely it is the height of unwisdom to commit ourselves to huge new social expenditures that must increase production costs and lessen our ability to compete for foreign business, before we know what our export trade position is going to be.

Dutch Willingly Pay High Price for Freedom

The people of Eindhoven, large Dutch city, which now serves as the Allied base for operations in the area encircled by the winding course of the Maas river in Holland, gave British troops a great welcome when Eindhoven was liberated. The British 2nd Army, pushing northward under the command of General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, has been ravaging the neat Dutch countryside, destroying homes and flattening entire villages in which the Germans have staged house-to-house resistance. But the Dutch stood before their smoldering homes and cheered the liberating Tommies. Eindhoven itself, a city of some 75,000, is highly industrialized and the important Philips radio valve works located there was taken over by the Germans when their parachute troops in Dutch uniforms dropped inside Holland's borders. After that the plant was a favorite target for R.A.F. bombers — welcome proof to the people of Eindhoven that their Allies were not inactive. The photograph below, taken during one of the raids, shows smoke rising from several sections of the Philips' plant.

While the Huns are rapidly withdrawing from this part of Holland, rear-guard action continues, and Allied troops must be constantly on the alert. Below: two Bren gunners mount guard while the men in the convoy rest.

(*Continued from Page* 42)

clusions proceed. This disinterested science says merely that the deliberate distortion of the European economic organization must create the tendency towards war by developing want and a pervading sense of oppression against which the reaction is automatic. It may be argued that against the power of the forces arrayed for the preservation of peace no such reaction could express itself in major war, but nothing in history supports the contention, nor does any man really believe it.

We are some way ahead of 1919, in sanity as well as time. Then, the enforcers of Peace were ignorant of the foundations of peace. Keynes said "The future life of Europe was not their concern; its means of livelihood was not their anxiety." So there was no provision for Europe's economic resurgence, and accordingly no real provision for political stability.

Now, it is somewhat different. The Atlantic Charter promised that it would be radically different, but even the authors of that document do not seem, in 1944, to be anxious to remember it except in certain particulars. But if the breadth of the Charter is gone, we have at least devised UNRRA, and have talked of economic things at Hot Springs, Atlantic City and Bretton Woods.

Nothing in these talks gave cause for gloom about the prospects. What does depress is the pre-occupation with ideas of vengeance, not so much in the Governments themselves, as in the Press and among the people of the United Nations and the self-appointed leaders of the hate campaigns.

The Economic Standpoint

The economic standpoint needs therefore to be stated without ambiguity. It is that a Peace containing the paraphernalia of punishment—great reparations, cessions of territory, industrial castration, shifts of population—cannot but create economic dislocation and produce the circumstances in which want will be avoided only by a miracle, or by measures of relief that destroy the very intention of punishing.

The economist is not a believer in miracles. The compulsion of his science tells him that Naziism was created by six millions unemployed in Germany, more than by anything else; that after 1919 the victorious Allies lent to Germany more than Germany ever paid in reparations; that the deep cause of the French and Russian revolutions was poverty; that Europe is an economic entity on the balance of whose resources and their location depends the well-being of the European peoples; that the prerequisite of a Peace that works and continues to work must be planning for employment and trade in Germany as much as in France, in the Balkans as much as in Great Britain.

It would have been vastly better for the world if John Maynard Keynes, and those like him, had prepared the 1919 Peace; and it will go ill with the world if Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek, do not seek the advice of informed economic opinion.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Gold Prospects on Rim of Arctic Ocean to Get More Attention

By JOHN M. GRANT

ACQUISITION of gold prospects is receiving renewed attention on the part of American Metal Co. of Canada, wholly-owned subsidiary of the United States company of the same name, now that the necessity for locating new sources of strategic metals is no longer urgent. During the past summer a program of exploration was carried out in the Coppermine River area of the Northwest Territories, near the Arctic Ocean. This included some diamond drilling and sufficient encouragement is said to have been met with to permit the decision to carry on for at least three or four more years. Plans already have been laid for next year's operations as well as for 1946. Some activity was also carried out this year in the eastern provinces where gold prospects are presently being sought.

•

Extensive holdings in the Coppermine River area include ground formerly held by N.A.M.E., and Dominion Explorers, as well as adjacent claims. In addition, three more blocks were staked this year. Four prospecting parties were flown in last May and three diamond drill outfits shipped in after the breakup in July. Between $75,000 and $100,000 has probably been expended in the first season's work of a program likely to involve the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. Copper-bearing veins are found in shears or faults and the showings are numerous and high-grade. The drilling to date has proven that the high-grade veins carry to depth, and widths range up to 12 feet. A huge tonnage of ore, however, will have to be indicated before consideration can be given to production, as the property is located about 50 miles north of the Arctic Circle. It is estimated between 10 and 20 million dollars would be involved in a productive program. It is proposed to ship food and other supplies from Yellowknife this winter to cover next season's operations.

•

To acquaint prospectors and property holders generally with their desire to secure gold prospects, Dr. C. P. Jenney, consulting geologist, recently commenced a tour of the gold mining areas in Ontario and Quebec. The company's most recent acquisition was a group of claims in Montrose township, Ontario, immediately north of Midlothian township, scene of the recent gold rush, and where Laroma Midlothian is testing an interesting gold showing in a large carbonate zone. American Metals is already prospecting its new holding. A group of claims in Matachewan was drilled to explore promising showings of gold and copper but work was stopped when nothing much of importance was disclosed. Two groups in Kenora were dropped after examination and a prospector spent the summer north of the St. Lawrence River, but failed to report any interesting discoveries.

•

An enthusiastic response to the Seventh Victory Loan is evident on the part of mining companies and employees in all parts of the Dominion, and despite the reduced number of workers at most of the operating properties, it is anticipated final results will compare favorably with those of previous loans. Splendid records are being set up by many mine workers in quickly exceeding their objective. Some of the larger company subscriptions already reported include Consolidated Mining & Smelting $3,300,000; Falconbridge Nickel Mines $2,000,000; Hollinger Consolidated $1,500,000; McIntyre Porcupine Mines $1,000,000; Britannia Mining & Smelting $400,000 and Leitch Gold Mines $300,000. Ventures Limited and associated

(*Continued on Page* 47)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R.K.D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—You are correct in saying that WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS' liquid position, as well as operating results, has shown a material improvement in recent years, with net working capital of $1,284,854 at July 31, 1943, an increase from $353,669 at July 31, 1939. In view of this improvement a dividend of $2 per share on account of arrears of preferred dividend was paid July 31 last—the first distribution on the stock since 1935. Giving effect to this distribution, arrears at July 31, 1944, amounted to $67.08 per share. D. I. Walker, president, stated that while directors were pleased to be able to make this payment on account of arrears, it should be pointed out that the onerous position of the company in respect of income and excess profits taxes made it difficult to further strengthen working capital of the company out of earnings. The payment should not be construed as an indication that the company will resume regular dividends, or make further distributions on account of arrears, he stated.

M.M., Halifax, N.S.—As yet it is too soon to offer an opinion regarding the future possibilities of MATE YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES, but the limited work so far completed is said to have shown favorable conditions. Diamond drilling is now proceeding and the company's consulting engineer considers the chances of locating ore as promising. The property lies a short distance east and north of Giant Yellowknife and the engineer states the shear zones are long and wide and in many cases where exposed show good sulphide mineralization. Development is to be expanded this winter. To finance the development a block of 300,000 shares were sold at five cents per share and an option given on 1,200,000 at prices from 7½ to 30 cents per share.

J.C.S., Toronto, Ont. — The dividend funding rights of CORRUGATED PAPER BOX CO., LTD., were issued to the company's preferred shareholders in 1936 in settlement of claims for arrears of dividends amounting to $33.25 per share. The rights may be redeemed by the company or purchased for redemption at prices not exceeding $33.25 per share, providing such redemption does not reduce net working capital below $260,000. No dividends are to be paid on the common stock until the rights are redeemed. Net working capital at Dec. 31, 1943, amounted to $614,819, with net earnings for last year, inclusive of the refundable tax, equal to $1.23 per share and exclusive of this tax to 86 cents a share on the 47,000 common shares outstanding. There were originally outstanding 7,857 of these rights. When they were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange this year the number had been reduced to 3,483.

C. O. S., Winnipeg, Man.—A geophysical survey has indicated that the zones which contain the Queenston orebodies extend westerly through 3½ of ANOKI GOLD MINES claims, in the eastern Kirkland Lake area, where diamond drilling is proceeding. So far drilling has indicated rock and general structure typical of the break on the Queenston, but gold values have not been high. If indications of the geophysical survey

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Still More Pros and Cons

BY HARUSPEX

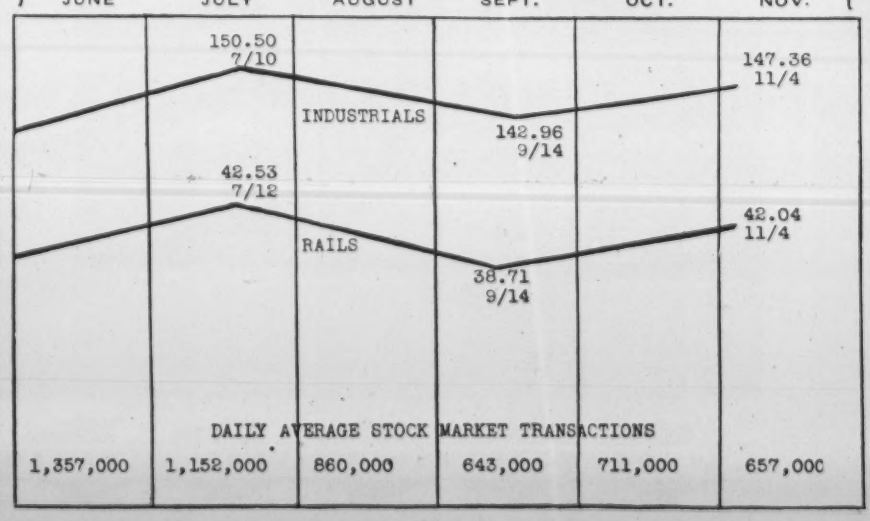
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

This week's Forecast is necessarily written before the results of the U.S. election are known. At the time of writing, both the polls and the betting odds (at 17 to 5) continue to favor Mr. Roosevelt's election. On the other side are a number of factors, not subject to exact analysis, that could conceivably conspire to a different result. These include possible defection of the Irish vote, normally Democratic, due to Mr. Farley's and Mr. Kennedy's known antagonism to the New Deal; to dissatisfaction in labor's ranks, heretofore a New Deal stronghold, due to activities of Hillman's PAC, and because of John Lewis' tactics against Mr. Roosevelt; the uncertain result of the soldier ballot, polling of which has been forbidden by law; and the possible bolt of Southern Democratic presidential electors, following the recent bolt announcement from Mississippi. Should Mr. Roosevelt prove the successful candidate we do not see that the current political outlook will have undergone any major change although the market, as often occurs in the week or ten days following an election, might register a short-term advance reflecting the enthusiasm of that group whose candidate won. Mr. Dewey's election, on the other hand, **would represent a major change, in the sense that a shift in control would have occurred from one of our main Parties to another.** We believe it likely that the investment community would place a favorable interpretation on such change and, under such circumstances, would think that a price advance of several week's duration might be witnessed.

Should election returns indicate that the polls and betting odds have been wrong and that Mr. Dewey has been elected, and should the market then carry to the 160/165 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average, we would feel that consideration should be given to further sale of stocks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NO. 99

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of November, 1944.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, November 1st, 1944.

prove correct it will likely take sometime to explore the length of around 8,000 feet along the main zone. The directors appear to be sincerely trying to make a mine if one is there. Bankfield Consolidated Gold Mines holds 1,000,000 of the issued shares.

J. D. T., Pembroke, Ont.—I would be disinclined to dispose of O'LEARY MALARTIC MINES shares at present. The company operates as an exploration, development and holding enterprise and was a pioneer in the Mud Lake area of Quebec, so much in the limelight today. It owns 30,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec, McIntyre subsidiary, and 450,000 shares of Bellemac Mud Lake, located in the same area, as well as other property and share interests. The company has a prospecting crew in the Mud Lake area at the present time. Shares are now traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

F.N.T., Sherbrooke, Que.—I understand that MERCURY MILLS LTD. is doing very well and that net profit for 1944 will be somewhat above that for 1943. The latter amounted to $100,723, all retained, and was equal to $1.27 per share, compared with $68,811 and 71 cents per share for 1942. The improvement in the company's operations follows improvements made to plant and equipment, and reduction in fixed charges through lowering of funded debt and annual rates of interest. After the close of the 1943 fiscal year, the old outstanding 5% bonds were redeemed in an amount of $728,700 and a new issue made of $800,000 of 3% and 3½% serials and 4% fifteen-year bonds. Interest requirements the first year on the new issue will amount to $29,000, decreasing annually as the serials mature, as against bond interest payments of $38,837 for 1943. The annual savings in bond interest will be reflected in profits for 1944 for the first time. Increasing profits and provision of substantial reserves have permitted the company to make a marked improvement in net working capital position. Net working capital at Dec. 31, 1943, of $1,259,480 was more than double that of $621,901 at the end of 1938. The company has only common stock outstanding, of which 79,550 shares were outstanding at the end of 1943, and later increased to 94,550 shares.

Q.B., Saskatoon, Sask.—Both COLUMBIERE MINES and MASCOT MALARTIC MINES have locational interest but are still in the prospect stage and must be regarded as quite speculative. The Columbiere property adjoins Golden Manitou but exploration to date has failed to locate an orebody. Diamond drilling was resumed some time ago but no announcement of results has been made as yet. In previous drilling one hole is reported to have cut high values. The Mascot Malartic property which is located between Malartic Gold Fields on the southeast and East Malartic Mines on the southwest was favorably reported on by engineers and a diamond drilling contract recently arranged for 5,000 feet.

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NOTICE
of
ANNUAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, on MONDAY, the 13th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD J. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 5th, 1944.

Algoma Steel Corporation

EXPANSION of the productive capacity of Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, has resulted in a diversification of operations and the manufacture of products which have a good peacetime demand. The expansion was undertaken for the most part during the war years and is practically completed and the increased facilities can be said to have been designed with a view to filling the need for steel and steel products after the cessation of hostilities. Speaking at Sault Ste. Marie recently Munitions Minister Howe stated that Canadian steel products are now being exported, rails being shipped to Russia and India, and Canada would be called on to supply these markets in postwar years. The Minister pointed to the expansion of the steel industry as indicative of continued Canadian industrial activity after the war. While some of the Algoma increased facilities were on behalf of the Dominion government, a large part was undertaken by the company and at its own expense. Despite heavy capital expenditures, gross book value of the company's fixed assets increasing almost $10,000,000 1939-1944, the financial position has been improved with an increase in net working capital of about $2,600,000 and reductions in funded debt and in the number of preferred shares outstanding to improve the position of the common stock.

The expansion in the company's operations is reflected in a substantial increase in profits annually since 1939. Net profit for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, of $1,057,796 was equal after preferred dividends to $2.32 per share, an increase from $846,803 and $1.79 a share for 1942-1943 and from $227,432 and 29c a share for 1938-1939. The financial statement indicates the company is not in the excess profits tax bracket and net profits as reported above are all retained. Surplus of $5,193,624 at April 30, 1944, is evidence of the ploughing back into the business of surplus profits annually and is an increase of more than $3,500,000 over that at April 30, 1939.

Although gross book value of fixed assets has increased by approximately $10,000,000, funded debt reduced by nearly $1,100,000 and par value of preferred stock reduced from $2,201,500 to $1,780,700—the greater part of this reduction being effected through the purchase of shares for redemption—net working capital of $7,622,047 at April 30, 1944, was an increase from $5,029,067 at April 30, 1939. Gross book value of fixed assets is up from $17,541,910 at April 30, 1939, to $27,519,732 at April 30, 1944, and in the same period funded debt is down from $3,000,000 to $1,914,000, with a further reduction in funded debt November 1, 1944, with the maturing of the final installment of $200,000 of the serial debentures.

The outstanding funded debt at November 2, 1944, consisted of $1,714,000 of 5% bonds maturing 1948 and callable at 103 up to November 1, 1945; 102 to November 1, 1946 and 101 thereafter to maturity. An annual sinking fund of $200,000, commencing November 1, 1945, is provided for the redemption of the bonds. At the end of the fiscal year there were outstanding 17,807 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value. The preferred stock is convertible into common on the basis of four common for one preferred on or before January 1, 1945, and is callable on 30 days notice on any dividend date at par and accrued dividend. Common stock outstanding at April 30, 1944, amounted to 412,700 shares. The present preferred and common shares were issued in the reorganization of 1935, and the common stock subsequently split four-for-one in 1936. Dividends on the preferred stock were non-cumulative for a five year period and no dividends were paid during this period. The dividend rate became cumulative on the preferred stock from January 1, 1940, and has been paid regularly to date. No dividends have been paid to date on the common stock.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1934 to acquire the assets and undertakings of a company of similar name established in 1901. The plants are located at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and comprise complete units for the manufacture of iron and steel. The Helen Mine, a substantial producer of iron ore, is owned through a wholly-owned subsidiary. Products include ingots, structural shapes, steel rails, plates, tin plate, sheets, bars, grinding balls, coke, benzol, etc.

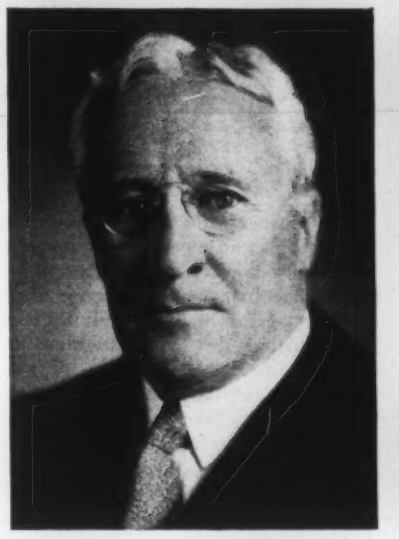
Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944 (to date) follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1944	13	9	$2.32	5.6	3.9
1943	11	8⅜	1.79	6.1	4.7
1942	9½	7¼	0.75	12.7	9.7
1941	10½	7	1.95	5.4	3.4
1940	16⅝	7	1.62	10.3	4.3
1939	20¼	6½	0.29	71.5	22.4
Average ratio 1939-1944				9.3	5.2
Current average ratio				5.0	

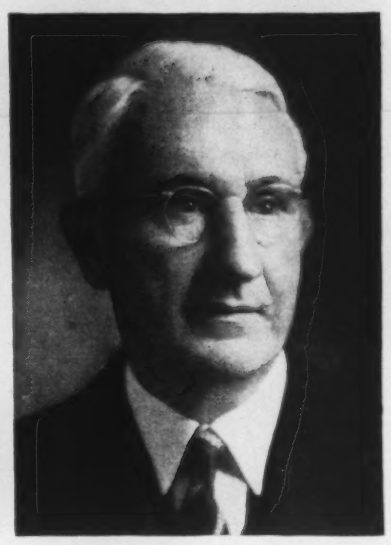
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended April 30	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 1,057,796	$ 846,803	$ 414,445	$ 911,816	$ 780,240	$ 227,432
Surplus	5,193,624	4,234,703	3,492,075	3,187,105	2,313,145	1,600,424
Current Assets	13,713,223	11,341,871	11,409,786	9,687,147	8,030,313	6,312,795
Current Liabilities	6,091,176	5,211,868	7,165,528	4,168,212	4,012,778	1,283,728
Net Working Capital	7,622,047	6,130,003	4,244,258	5,518,935	4,017,535	5,029,067
Bank Loans	290,000	1,671,000	3,136,000	1,774,000	2,372,000	165,000
Funded Debt	1,914,000-x	2,114,000	2,314,000	2,514,000	2,714,000	3,000,000
Gross Book Value Fixed Assets	27,519,732	26,936,607	26,115,277	19,280,394	18,911,502	17,541,910

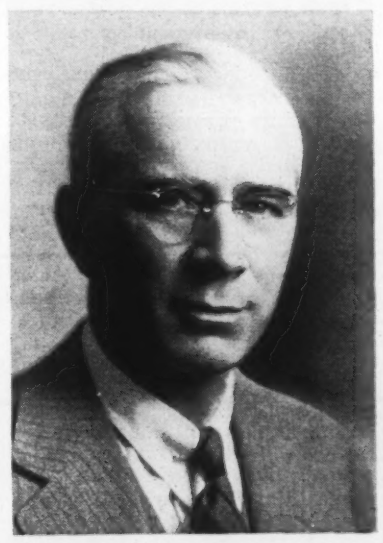
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY APPOINTMENTS



THE HONOURABLE LEIGHTON McCARTHY, K.C.
who becomes President of the company.



MR. W. M. O'CONNOR
who has been elected to the Board, has been appointed Managing Director.



MR. H. V. LAUGHTON, K.C.
who has been appointed General Manager.

MR. J. G. HUNGERFORD
who has been appointed Manager of the Trust Department at Toronto.

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Notice is hereby given that the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 985 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 984 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Expansion of Group Cover Instead of Compulsory Social Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

In view of the rapid expansion in scope and coverage which has already taken place in Group Insurance in a comparatively very short period, it is possible that in its further development may be found a better solution of the problem of insurance protection for workers than that afforded by compulsory state insurance.

It would be to the great advantage of the public if state intervention in this field could thus be avoided, as it would save the general taxpayers many millions of dollars in federal subsidies which would have to come out of their pockets to support a compulsory government scheme.

TO THE extent to which private enterprise organizations meet the needs of the masses of the people for insurance protection at reasonable cost will the demand be lessened for more government intervention in the insurance field. In the further expansion and development of group insurance coverage, some observers believe the answer may be found to the threat of the government's entry into the health insurance branch of the business.

In group insurance may also be found the answer to the existing competition of the various group hospitalization associations now making such headway both in Canada and the United States. If the insurance companies desire to retain their hold on group hospitalization insurance, it will be necessary for them to revise their methods and reduce expenses of operation.

Unless some adjustment is made in this respect, the prediction has been made by a prominent U.S. insurance department official that the business will eventually be lost to the benevolent associations sponsored by hospitals in various sections of the country, and the field will also probably be invaded by the federal government under a social insurance scheme.

It is admitted that the well-established insurance companies can perform this service more economically than the federal government, and that by reducing their expenses of operation in the field of group hospitalization insurance they can also successfully compete with the benevolent associations and their hospitalization plans.

Saving to Taxpayers

There is no doubt that if the private insurance companies can meet the requirements of the people for protection so completely and at such a reasonable cost that government intervention in the field is avoided, it would be to the great advantage of the public, as it would save the general taxpayers of the country many millions of dollars of federal subsidies which would have to come out of their pockets to support a government social insurance scheme.

Group insurance has been expanding rapidly in recent years both in volume and broader coverage, and a larger and larger proportion of those employed in business and industrial undertakings are coming under the protection of this low-cost form of insurance. In Canada at the end of 1943 the employees of 3,696 separate organizations were covered by group life insurance for a total of $982,488,207, while in the United States the employees of 28,000 separate organizations were covered for a total of over $22,000,000,000 of group life insurance. Death benefits paid under these group policies last year amounted to $6,367,017 in Canada and to $145,000,000 in the United States.

It is doubtful if the value of group insurance as a builder of good will among employees is as well recognized as it deserves to be. Since the war began employers have been faced with the problem of keeping what help they have and of attracting new workers of a desirable type. A recent opinion poll taken by Forbes Magazine among employees throughout the country in order to ascertain why they like to work for their respective employers disclosed that the group insurance provided by them for employees was a primary reason in 90 per cent of the replies.

Unquestionably the existence of a comprehensive group insurance plan in any business undertaking cannot fail to improve employee morale, engender loyalty and co-operation, because it goes a long way towards relieving employees of worry over the future, while it is also effective in doing away with the necessity of "passing the hat" in case of the death of improvident or unfortunate employees.

Wholesale Rates

Group insurance affords employers the opportunity of obtaining needed protection for employees at wholesale rates without regard to age, physical condition, sex or race. On the other hand, group insurance enables employees to secure insurance protection for themselves and families at low cost, in co-operation or sort of partnership arrangement with their employers. Young married employees with children are thus able to get protection when they need it most, while older employees can add to their insurance at a time when they may be uninsurable under an individual policy.

In fact, by means of group life insurance, in combination with group accident and sickness insurance, group hospital expense insurance for dependents of workers, group surgical expense insurance, and group pensions, a pretty complete system of protection for workers can be provided on a voluntary private enterprise basis and at no expense to the general taxpayers. With the masses of the working population so protected, there would be no valid reason why the government should impose additional taxation upon the people in order to establish unnecessary social insurance schemes for this purpose.

Group insurance as we know it today has made great strides since it was first introduced on this continent in 1911. It did not attract much attention the first year, but when on July 1, 1912, the big U.S. firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., purchased a group life policy for $5,900,000 for its employees, numbering about 3,000, public interest was aroused, and it has been increasing ever since.

Modern Definition Needed

As the coverage has been steadily broadened and liberalized, and will continue to be made more comprehensive in order to meet current requirements for protection, it is felt that a more modern statutory definition is called for than the one now in use across the line. As regards group life insurance, the Committee on Life Insurance of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners has been asked to make a report on the matter during the Association's meeting in New York City, December 5-7.

Under the existing definition, now regarded as outmoded, group life insurance is defined as "that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer; provided, however, that when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per cent of such employees may be so insured."

In the early years of group insurance, the premium was generally paid by the employer, under what is called the non-contributory plan, but the contributory plan, under which the cost is borne jointly by employer and employee, soon became the more popular, and the great bulk of group insurance now in force is on that plan. It enables more substantial amounts of insurance to be purchased, and the employees take more interest in the protection when they share the cost. At present group insurance is not designed to cover all the life insurance needs of the individual, but is intended to furnish moderate amounts of protection to rank-and-file employees and to supplement individual insurance. It is still only in the development stage, and the future is likely to see great extension in its scope and coverage.

NOT only in industry and commerce but in private life too, values and possessions change frequently and materially. When they do, be sure to have your insurance tuned in.

If it's a car be sure to get insurance coverage for public liability, property damage, fire and theft before you drive an inch.

If you have acquired new furs, jewellery or fine arts, have them covered by a floater insurance.

If you have not recently checked the values of your possessions in relation to your insurance, you may be surprised how far you are under-insured.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like your opinion on the advisability of insuring with or representing the Employees Mutual Benefit Association which, I understand, is a British Columbia insurance company selling sickness and accident policies. Rates for accident and sickness insurance with well-established companies are high, while this company offers this protection at what appear to be very low premiums.

—A. S. D., Victoria, B.C.

Employees Mutual Benefit Association is not an insurance company but a mutual benefit association and as such it does not come under the license, solvency and deposit requirements which apply to insurance companies. Accordingly, it does not furnish the security to members which is afforded policyholders in a regularly licensed insurance company. It is advisable to deal only with regularly licensed insurance institutions which have a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders. In that event the policyholder has a definite contract and any claim arising under his policy is readily collectable, in the local courts if necessary. Experience proves that in the long run such insurance is the most satisfactory both to the buyer and seller, because the Government requirements which apply to regularly licensed companies ensure that the money to meet their obligations will be available not only this year but in the future.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

Please advise me if the Toronto General Insurance Company is safe to insure with. How long has it been in business, and does it operate under a Provincial or Dominion charter?

—E. C. D., Brampton, Ont.

Toronto General Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1921 under an Ontario charter but since 1937 has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1943 its total assets were $1,971,289, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,100,069, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $871,220. Comparing the amount of its surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $413,268, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Its paid-up capital is $264,394, and it shows a net surplus of $586,826 over capital, unearned premium reserves, reserves for unsettled losses, investment and contingency reserves and all liabilities. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

companies turned in the enviable total of $4,050,000, with Falconbridge the largest subscriber.

•

The extent to which gold mining has suffered during the war is strikingly brought home in an analysis by the Bank of Canada, of net incomes available to stockholders of 665 companies representative of Canada's major industries. The net profit of 39 gold mining companies which in 1939 was $43.3 millions had dropped to $29.1 million in 1942, and suffered a further sharp decline to $19.4 million in 1943. The reduction in last year's earnings of over 50% from 1939 reflects the forced curtailment of operations due to severe restrictions and shortage of manpower, in fact, the relegation of the industry to the position of a non-essential. Nineteen base metal companies earned $68.6 millions in 1939, attained a maximum of $74.2 millions in 1941, but in 1943 were back to $68.1 millions.

•

A diamond drilling program, to commence early in the New Year, is being arranged by Northern Canada and Pioneer Mines for the properties which they jointly hold in the Snow Lake area, of Manitoba. Three blocks, 128 claims in all, comprise the holdings and four surface finds have been reported. The newest is on the group 10 miles southwest of Snow Lake, where trenching has shown lengths of 450 feet averaging $28 across 2.3 feet. First drilling is reported planned for the west high grade showings.

•

An increase in non-operating income largely offset the decline in mine earnings of Dome Mines for the first nine months of the current year, hence net profit was only off 3 cents a share, being $1.09 against $1.12 in the like period of 1943. Production this year of $3,973,798 compared with $4,356,897 in the same period last year. Income from Sigma Mines (Quebec), in which Dome holds a 60% interest was $360,000 in each nine months' period. Labor conditions are stated to have grown worse since the last annual report with further resultant lowering of the grade of ore milled but some improvement should be apparent with a more normal labor supply.

•

Shareholders of Laguna Gold Mines have received the final distribution of assets in the amount of 1.194 cents per share. A special general meeting has been called to consider the final report of the liquidator, provide for his discharge and carry out the winding-up of the company. Since the last previous meeting in June the unexpired mining leases held by the company and all remaining equipment then on hand, have been disposed of by the liquidator.

•

Net aggregate assets of Anglo-Huronian Limited, increased to $9.45 per share in the fiscal year ended July 31 last, as compared with $7.45 a year previous and $4.45 two years ago. Securities held by the company are valued at $14,177,493 and were distributed in the following industries: gold mining 79.05%; oils (U.S.A.) 12.43%; base metals 3.16%; manufacturing 1.63% and bonds and cash 3.73%. The company's holdings of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, Proprietary Mines, Lamaque Gold Mines, Sigma Mines (Quebec) and Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation remain unchanged.

•

A one third participation in a deal for financing development of Marcus Gold Mines, recently formed to merge a number of claims east of Cochenour Willans, has been secured by Coin Lake Gold Mines. Included in the merger are the three Cochenour-Waller claims adjoining Cochenour Willans on the east, three claims comprising the north part of Rahill Gold Mines and 18 claims purchased from Albert Kay and Leo Goldsmith. The principal interest of Coin Lake at present is its participation in Heath Gold Mines. Coin has awarded a contract for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling on its Lightning River holdings.

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NOTICE

Debts Owing to Canadian Exporters

•

THE Department of Trade and Commerce desires to obtain full information in regard to debts, owing to Canadian exporters, arising out of exports of merchandise shipped to importers in Spain or in Spanish possessions prior to July 18, 1936.

Communications from Canadian firms, who have not already furnished such information to the Department, should be addressed to:

The Deputy Minister
Department of Trade and Commerce
OTTAWA

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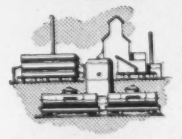

Industries. Saskatoon offers tremendous opportunities to industry with the South Saskatchewan River providing a plentiful supply of cheap water, commercial power available at reasonable rates, and excellent industrial sites that can be purchased at comparatively low cost.

Railroads. Saskatoon, on the main Intercontinental East and West line of the Canadian National Railways, and an East-West main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with lines of both Companies running North and South and many tributary lines, provides excellent rail transport. Two daily services to Eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast are available on both lines.

Population. While Saskatoon's population in 1941 was 43,027, the last Ration Book distribution was 44,814, with City and Retail Trading Zone 434,299.

SASKATOON will not suffer dislocation of population and unemployment when the war ends, because such industries as have been established in the last five years are engaged in the production of civilian goods with a large domestic and export market.

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Commissioner S. N. MacEACHERN
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Bretton Woods Is Not a Move Towards Gold

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Those who are making a gold standard issue of Bretton Woods, Mr. Layton says, are either ignorant or not facing the situation squarely. The agreement has none of the rigidity which destroyed the old gold standard.

A more controversial issue is the prohibition of bilateral agreements. But if economic nationalism is to be discarded for interationalism this prohibition is essential.

London.

IT will not be long before the Governments concerned are asked to ratify the agreement made at Bretton Woods and the big guns are beginning their pro and con barrage. Before considering the probabilities it is still necessary to restate the fundamental proposition that a large majority of the people who are taking sides have not the slightest idea what was in fact agreed at Bretton Woods, and that a proportion of the rest, who are capable of understanding, are intent upon mistaking the issues.

It is, for instance, to be doubted whether the school now attacking the monetary plan on the ground that it is a return to the gold standard can know what they are talking about—or if they do know they are disingenuous. This is in fact the shape in which the final controversy is likely to appear, with Bretton Woods considered as just another gold standard, and attacked or supported on that ground, and it has become urgently necessary for obscurity on the point to be cleared away, so that the will of Parliament expresses some understanding of what is involved.

Agree on Stability

The first thing, that stands out a mile, is that nothing agreed at Bretton Woods bears anything more than a remote resemblance to the orthodox gold standard. Lord Keynes was possibly overstating the case when he observed that the agreement was actually the reverse of the gold standard, but he was emphasizing the essential truth, that the Bretton Woods effort to achieve convertible and stable exchanges had in it nothing of the rigidity which destroyed the old gold standard (and which in so doing prostrated the international monetary set-up).

Rather strangely, the London *Economist* has sided with those who argue, approximately, that this is the old wolf in new sheep's clothing, saying "—both the Bretton Woods scheme and the gold standard are examples of the same genus", and of the popular notion that it is in fact just another gold standard that it "is not wholly devoid of truth". But to say this is to say nothing of any moment.

The traditional gold standard and the Bretton Woods plan both accept the idea that the monetary standard must be internationally acceptable and internationally convertible. But that is merely to say that they both accept the idea of money, and it would be a strange monetary plan that did not. That substance, or that conception, is not money which is not so accepted and so convertible, and it is an inefficient form of money that is not intrinsically stable.

Not Old Standard

Again, the Bretton Woods agreement allowed for a 10 per cent. adjustment in exchange values without question, and a further change automatically if it is required to correct a fundamental disequilibrium. It may be argued that certain conditions might make these concessions appear inadequate; but it cannot be argued that they resemble the working of the gold standard from which Britain fled more than a decade ago.

A more calculated criticism is that which attacks the Bretton Woods plan on commercial grounds. The essence of this case is that the scheme, by prohibiting bilateral trading arrangements, limits the manoeuverability of Britain (among others) in the postwar trade drive. This in itself has a certain validity, but it must be seen in due perspective.

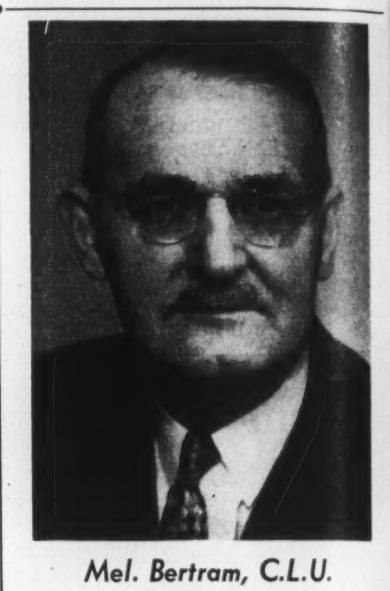
The most expert economist cannot arrange for you to have your cake and eat it. Bilateralism cannot live in the same world with internationalism. The choice must be made. To Britain bilateralism offers certain advantages, but they cannot be secured in the sort of general multilateral framework devised at Bretton Woods. So the decision must be made.

If it is to be made in favor of bilateralism well and good. But the peculiar direction in which bilateralism has always led is to be recalled. It leads straight to economic nationalism, which is the lowest form of economic development among nations; and it leads to political circumstances in which war is not an uncommon phenomenon.

So far as the argument concerns Britain alone, it is unanswerable that a policy of bilateralism, whose credo is the faith of economic nationalism, is in flat contradiction to the very nature of British commercial achievement. More than any other country in the world, the equity of Britain is in international trade.

No one will argue that the Bretton Woods plan was without fault, and it will be the job of Parliament to indicate such amendments as are desirable. But if the plan is to be compared unfavorably, it can only be compared unfavorably with some new and better project. To compare it unfavorably with a system of bilateral trade that was itself both a product and a cause of commercial retrogression, or to identify it with a rigid gold standard, is to make a mockery of economics.

Great Britain has come to the uttermost end of a particular *mystique*, and must now carve new paths. If she fails to realize this, if she fights to restore a dream, then this war will have led to no new era of prosperity and to no permanent peace.



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